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BOOKS.

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M. bhoy D GARRISON, Editor.

vol. XIV .-- NO. 14. FUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Dedham American.

Abolitionism in Dedbam. nal pow-some of the abolitionists in this me off' on Monday and Tuesday last. ng was one of the Hundred Conventions. so one of the Plander Contention of the puring the benighted inhabitants as to their duty in the matter of ry. The attendance at the first ses-cention was so small, that the spirit ists sank within them, and they utomplaints in the most despending tenes. and cheese by wandering over the had and cheese by wandering over the blackguarding every body that is not fool subscribe to all their ridiculous and fool-;—these chaps, in spite of the small au-sent, began to pour out their visis of the heads of the luckless Dedhamites; owing noble declaration: on the heads of the learness Presidents, ager to the place would have supposed, to se fellows talk, that Dedham was indeed a salom, and her inhabitants deserving of a torm of fire and brimstone.
this train of remark had been proceeded in

me, an individual rose and inquired if the g was open for any one to speak who might , and upon being informed that it was, he ded to observe that if it was a free meeting, pary rules of parliamentary debates must be any rules of course personalities must not This move made some little excitewed. This move made some little excite-but the position taken being insisted upon, being tarther insisted upon, that the common ties and decencies of debate should be ob-quite a marked change for the better took a the remarks which were afterwards made, to our surprise, the remonstrance made the ill-bred and abusive manner in which the ill-bred and abusive manner in which the was proceeding, had the effect to cause lition members of the Convention to enter in-assion of the manner in which they ought et their enterprise, and wonderful to relate, e-half of them came to the conclusion that nguage and kind treatment would be the anguage and kind treatment would be the effectual way to convert men to abolition. Even John A. Collins, who at the meeting in lace last spring declared that he should be a hear that the slaves had risen and cut their districts this contains the state of the state ats, at this meeting made an excellen , and appears to have become a truly christian We were very much gratified to find that solitionists had attained to a partial perception e truth, and we indulge a strong and pleasing that when they shall visit us again next spring, Il have become enlightened enough to be ith common decency and propriety.

From the Fall River Monitor,

itionists (not the Liberty party) held a n in the Bereau Temple, yesterday and fore. The cause is a noble one, and has in freemen through the land. But the n which it is conducted by some of its ad-enough to disgust every lover of truth or And if the abolitionists can find no more y. And if the adouttones and ruth-telling men to advocate the cause, and truth-telling men to advocate the cause, ere sent, or came without being sent, to this stion, they may be assured that the progress cause will be retrograde. The wholesale which they dealt out, and the contemptible they bestowed upon many of our citizens est they bestowed upon many of our citizens, were abolitionists, were such as none but a uguard of the lowest grade would use. Take tample. They denounced the slaveholders as es, murderers, adulterers, &c., and stated, unfieldy, that the clergymen of Fall River were than the slaveholders. They were asked if were acquainted with the clergymen of Fall z, or with their character as abolitionists. They that they were not—but that they admitted tholders and the advocates of slavery to the nion and into their pulpits. They were then f they knew or had any evidence of that fact. was they had not. This is only one of their general course. Their bombast great amusement of most of the audiwere asked some questions which they y by evasion and changing the subject. controversy waxed rather warm, and of liar, knave, &c. &c., were branded were branded televier. Several gentlemen, strong abolition-who would not suffer the sweeping denun-ind untrue statements of some of the lead-iers-forth to pass unrebuked, stood their manfully a well as a bloom of the leadwell as ably. We are aboli in the strictest sense—and abhor slavery in every form, whether of white or black iso the course pursued by the leaders at ion. The mad-house is the best place

e Barnstable (Universalist) Banner of Love.

Abolitionist Conventions. itionists of this State have made arrange to hold One Hundred Conventions, in differ ns for the promotion of their cause. Notice One was held in Hyannis on Saturday last resulted, as we learn, in a very spirited dis-of several subjects, as we should think quite from the object for which the Convention alled. If Conventions are to be holden for the a spirit of rebellion to our government, would well to state that as the object of the meet-We are at a loss to know how such discuscan benefit the slave. But, perhaps, it is an ovement on abolitionism, and as we are to be and with a meeting of the Convention in this o-day, we will wait and learn the mystery.

The Convention of the 'old organization, tical abolitionists,' held in this town, ad ed on Sunday evening, after a session of four It was much more numerously attended than ere disturbed. [What forbearance !] - New

The lunatic, Foster, at the late abolition g in this town, was perfectly rabid in his in-wing against the Church and the Ministry. id he had far rather his son should spend his ye in a brothel than in a 'Christian church' a bother than in a 'Christian church' alled. It is time that a public unisance like this bated. Do the sober, the same persons with a he is associated, know that they are justly responsible for the language of this manisc, (or manisc). amaniac, to use the autest possible term, and cally as they do not publicly disavow and re-ate his sentiments?—Ibid.

Levi Woodbury.

ing to Mr. Woodbury's last anti-turiff speech in Senate, a Washington correspondent of an

a paper saysing remarks showed the people of the hat they were pressing two questions—AB-ox and a protective tariff, upon the country; a if persisted in, would finish the cause, and persisted in, would fine in the Cause, and for the Persisted to a dissolution of the Union, and for they of the North would be solely to blame. deep and tremendous tone in which this warn-as expressed, following, as it did, his over-ing argument against the protective policy, ced a sensation in the chamber and galleries I itheased before. There was no outbreak use, but the compressed lip and glittering rayed the deep feelings of the heart.

Woodbury is not appreciated by the nation; mong the greatest, if not the first man, in it. is the soundest-and mark the will be a future President of the republic."



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR

COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANEIND

APRIL 5, 1844. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

Anti-Slavery Meu! Hear Cassius M. Clay! The following letter from Cassius M. Clay to one of the many who have written him for an expression of his views respecting the Presidency, has been transmitted us for publication. We ask all opponents of slavery to give it that a maideration to which the character, ability, and well-known emphatic anti-slavery sentiment of the writer entitle. He has just given a new proof of the sincerity and depth of his conviction by conneignting all his own slaves—thus divesting himself of legally currenched rights of property worth some \$40,000. Let the man who has done more, risked more, so-crificed more, for emaheipation than Cassius M. Clay, condemn the decision announced in the following noble declaration:

SELECTIONS.

From the New-York Tribane.

Communicated for the N. Y. Tribune. LEXINGTON, Ky. March 20, 1844.

W. J. M'KINNEY, Esq., Mayor of Dayton, Ohio: DEAR SIR - Your letter of February 15th last, was in due time received, and I have waited thus long with the intention of not answering it at all: because, as I am a private citizen, not seeking office

presumptuous attitude of attempting to influence, by mere weight of opinion, the votes of my country-men in their choice of President: when neither my ege, experience, nor fame, warranted the assump-tion. But since the reception of your letter, I have received many of similar import, from Liberty men received many of similar import, from Liberty men and anti-slavery Whigs, in most of the Northern States, pressing upon me an expression of opinion, in such a manner that I should prove false to that spirit of candor which I proudly cherish as characteristic of the principles I advocate, did I, through any affectation of humility, remain longer silent. You ask me, 'Will you, if you live and are able to vote at the heart Presidential election, vote for Henry Clay for President? If the third party, or Liberty men, should have an electoral ticket in your State, would you vote that ticket in preference? Wereyou a citizen of Ohio, which of these tickets would you would you vote that treket in preference? Wereyou a citizen of Ohio, which of these tickets would you vote? The last two questions are such as would require various other suppositions to be made before I could give a suitable answer in justice to myself and all the parties concerned, which would be too voluminous for the space of a single letter; and, for all practical purposes, they will be sufficiently answered in an analysis to the first question; that he swered in my reply to the first question: that, R is my most decided determination to 'vote for Henry Clay for President.' Men never have, and never will, in all cases, think alike: all government is necessarily a sacrifice, to some extent, of individual will: that And if he is elected, the decision of 1840, passed by the people, will be confirmed, and the policy of the country settled. Then, and (such is the anarchy of the public mind) not till then, shall we have time to the public mind) not receive that other great reform.

So far as the President of the United States and the public with a such as the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the public with the public with the president of the United States and the public with the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States and the public with the president of the United States with the president of the public with the president of the public with the public with the president of the public with the pub about us, and project that other great reform, reduction of American slavery to its constituional limits, and to concentrate the united condem-

Mr. Clay is indeed a slaveholder—I wish he were not. Yet it does not become me, who have so lately ceased to be a slaveholder myself, to condemn him. It is not my province to defend Mr. Clay: this he is abundantly able to do himself. It remains for poserity to determine how much shall be due him he glorious impulse his fervent spirit has given to iberty throughout the world: and with them also to ay, how much shall be subtracted from this appreation, for his having only failed to do all that co done in this holy cau se. Cyrus, Themistocles, Plabe done in this holy cause. Cyrus, Themistocies, Plato, Aristides, Demosthenes, Cincinnatus and Cicero sacrificed to base heathen gods: yet no man, because they knew not the true God, will say that they were not religious, great, good, and patriotic men.

T. B. Macaulay, one of the most acute and enlighting ened men of this or any other era, in his review the life of Francis Bacon, justly says:

We should think it unjust to call St. Louis a wicked when the slave trade was commonly considered by the most respectable people as an innocent and beneficial traffic, he went, largely provided with hymn-books and handcuffs on a Guinea voyage. An immoral action being in a particular society generally considered as innocent, is a good plea for an individual who being one of that society, and having adopted the notions which prevail among his neighbors, commist that action. nits that action.

the honor and interest of the great Commonwealth within which our lot is cast. Desiring to see the republic of Texas independent in fact as it is in name, within which our lot is cast. Desiring to see the republic of Texas independent in fact as it is in name, we would exert the power of this government to any reputation, ungrateful to that large portion of antislavery men who have sympathized with me in my feeble efforts in the cause of Universal Liberty, and recreant to that glorious cause itself, if I did not avow my belief that the time is near at hand when public sentiment will not, ought not, and cannot hold the slaveholder guiltless. Yes, I will go yet farther, and declare, in the name of the Christian Religion and our Republican. Institutions, based professedly on the principle of the greatest number, that no man, after the next Presidential Election, when so much light shall have been shed upon this subject, should be deemed fit to rile over a Republican, Christian People, who shall violate by holding slaves, the only two principles upon which either Christianity or Republicanism can stand the test of philosophical scrutiny for a single moment.

The condition of the slanders of the transport of the sacred faith of treaties, undertake to possess our-

which either Christianity or Republicanism can stand the teat of philosophical scrutiny for a single moment.

In conclusion, in refutation of the slanders of the Washington Globe, which are ever harmless where that print is known, in justice to Mr. Clay, and in vindication of my own self-respect, you will allow me to say, that my opinions and my action upon the subject of slavery are all my own; that, however much I may esteem Mr. Clay as a man, a statesman, and a friend—though I may regard him as one of the most frunk, noble, practical, wise, cloquent, and patriotic of those who, in this or any other age, have assumed to govern a great Nation, the Editor of the Globe but makes exhibition of fils own ignoble spirit, when he insignates that Henry Clay would play a double part to deceive the American People, by dietating to me, or that I, humble as I may be in the estimation of my country, would be used by him, or any other man, or set of mon, for any dishonorable purpose, or be treated with upon any other terms than those of absolute equality.

Trusting that your cishes, as well as the purposes of the prepose persons who have done are the honor to address me by letter on this subject, will be best sub-

served by making this answer public, I send it at Respectfully your obedient servant,

P. S. Reform in Jeremy Bentham's day, was term ed 'innovation;' this owl-faced age has improved in this respect—now 'fanaticism' is the word—a strong word—yet when will Americans learn it! strong word—yet when will Americans learn it! There is a still stronger word than this—'Truth' if there he really in all this wide Union, a single man of the McDuffie school, of good sense, cool, calculating, quick in the discernment of the 'pith o' things,' and, above all, no enthusiast,' let him read Thouase Carlyle's 'Sphinz' in the 'Past and Present,' and then tell us whether there be a 'Sphynx' also in America; and solve us the riddle! The description covers four pages—will not 'the land of tracts' covers four pages—will not 'the land of tracts look to it? C. M. C.

> From the National Intelligencer The Texas Question.

In all governments, but especially in those where in, as in this government, the sovereignly of the people is recognized, questions sometimes arise so gravin their nature that, being seriously announced, the command the whole attention of all men of common intelligence, and, disdaining association with the mere party topics of the day or of the age, occupy at once exclusively the public mind. Of this character, if question over was, is that concerning the annexation of Texas to the United States, now sprung upon

When, carly in the present session of Congres the subject was casually alluded to by us, we were somewhat staggered by the remark of a contemporary—better informed on the subject, it seems, than we were, that the project was worthy of more serious consideration than we were disposed to give to it. But, still incredulous, no longer ago than the 26th of last month, though our suspicious were not altogether laid, we treated the report of a pending negociation for 'annexation,' received by way of Texas and New-Orleans, as being most probably 'the work of wanton mischief or interested speculation.' Little did we even then dream that the influences to which we then alluded, as being emoloved in spitathe subject was casually alluded to by us, we were which we then alluded, as being employed in agitawhich we then alluded, as being employed in agita-ting the question of annexation, had been seconded by the Executive power of this government, in the manner and in the extent to which we are forced, by information from different quarters, reluctantly to be-

Matters have proceeded so far, however, that it is proper that we should state to our readers what knowledge we have recently acquired on this subject, from sources to be relied upon, and endeavor to open their eyes to the dark cloud which overhangs the public peace and the national welfare, if not the

an cases, think alike: an government is necessarily a sacrifice, to some extent, of individual will: that it is now some months ago—probably not long after the retirement of Mr. Webster from the Department of State, than an overture was made, by the conductive to his best interests. The question then is not, 'Can I find some man to vote for among seventeen, millions, who thinks in all references of this Union.

It is now some months ago—probably not long after the retirement of Mr. Webster from the Department of State, than an overture was made, by this government, through the Secretary of State, in all references of this Union. believes to be conducive to his best interests. The question then is not, "Can I find some man to vote for among seventeen millions, who thinks in all respects as myself?" but, "Who is the man, all things as to the United States. This overture was at present and remote considered, that will most probably be able by success to give effectuation to those great measures which I deem conducive to my welfare, and the welfare of my whole country? This question every voter in the republic must determine for himself. For myself, after looking calmly on all though circumstances, conscience, patriotquestion every voter in the republic must determine to the for himself. For myself, after looking calmly on all the surrounding circumstances, conscience, patriotism, and (if others prefer the term) enlightened self-interest, constrain me to vote for Henry Clay. The Tariff, the Currency, the Lands, Economy, Executive and Ministerial responsibility, and many other interests, all depend, in my humble judgment, on Mr. Clay's election for beneficial determination. And if he is elected, the decision of 1840, passed by the people, will be confirmed, and the policy of the propose, if, before this paper goes to press, he have

This information has, we confess, filled our minds ional limits, and to concentrate the united condem-nation of the civilized world to its final and utter the unauthorized and almost claudestine manner in which, after having heretofore solemnly rejected, for unanswerable reasons, a proposition for annexation when sought by the government of Texas, as our own when sought oy the government of Texas, as our own government has gone a wooing to that of Texas and solicited its favors; and apprehension of the consequences of the consummation of the treaty, which the President at least has been made to believe will be promptly ratified by a constitutional majority of the Senate of the U.S.

the Senate of the U.S.

The sudden occurrence of this question, we have already intimated, is one of those occasions of engrossing interest, which, like that of a foreign invasion, or a rebellion at home—a pestilence, or an earthquake, ought to suspend for a time all mere party differences and contentions. It is a question of prace or war, of self-preservation, of national existence, in comparison with which the ordinary topics of party controversy dwindle into absolute insig-

While speaking thus, we know and feel that we While speaking this, we know and feet that we man because, in an age in which toleration was generally regarded as a sin, he persecuted heretics. We should think it unjust to call Cowper's friend, John Newton, a hypocrite and a monster, because, at a time when the slave trade was commonly considered by the most respectable people as an innocent and beneficial traffic, he went, largely provided with hymn-books and handculf on a Guinea voyage. An immersion of the capitol in tones which can neither

be misunderstood nor disregarded.

The annexation of Texas to this Union, under present circumstances, is opposed, in our judgment, by a host of considerations, of which it will not be possible for us to-day more than to enumerate the I cannot, then, because Mr. Clay is a slaveholder, in a community where the whole Christian Church of all denominations—the only professed teachers of morals among the people—are also slaveholders, proscribe him, for that single thing of difference between us.

that they should place all those blessings at hazard loming down to the year of his death. His dea-by this new experiment.

by this new experiment.

Our fourth objection is, that, if the 'annexation' of Texas were in other respects desirable, one entire third of this Union at least forbids the bans, doubts the constitutional right to establish the connexion, and declares its determination to resist it. The proposition to annex or incorporate a foreign nation in this Union, moreover, is entirely new, and the authority to do it is solemnly questioued. This objection would have much less force had we in this case, instead of recognizing the independence of Texas, negotiated with Mexico, with or without the consent of the people of Texas, for the acquisition of this people of Texas, for the acquisition of the recognizing the independence of the union, which ought to be dearer to the heart of every Americau citizen than any consideration extraneous to it.

want, Jeopard the existence of the Union, which to be dearer to the heart of every American citizen than any consideration extraneous to it.

Fifthly—We dread the beginning by the United States of a system of acquisition of foreign territory by conquest (which, as things stand, the sunexation of Texas would effectively be,) or even by purchase: Once begin it, and where will it end? Shall we ever have territory enough for ambition, though we have enough for our wants?

With these brief hints, we willingly relieve our readers from our own discourse, to ask their attention to a view of the ground heretofore occupied by our government on this subject, from which it is proposed now to depart. We have the more pleasure in doing this, because it affords us the opportunity of giving due credit to the last administration for its conduct in regard to this matter, and particularly of doing justice to the patriotism and nice sense of honor of the Secretary of State (now no more) under that administration.

Republic of Texas, in which the annexation of Texas was formally proposed to this government, and supported by a train of argument quite as cogent as any that can now be applied to sustain such an application. The offer was declined, as our readers know, by the President; and this declension was communicated by Mr. Forsyth to the Texan Minister, in a letter under date of August 25th, than the terms of which nothing can be more decisive or explicit.

From the Washington Globe. The Intelligencer and Texas.

To the Editor of the Globe. To the Editor of the Globe.

On Friday last, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 40 to 122, refused to consider the proposition of Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas. The adoption of this resolution by the House was intended to deter the Executive and Senate from concluding a treaty for the annexation of Texas. This attempt to interfere with the regular and constitutional action of the treatymaking power having failed, the National Intelligence on the avacading making power having failed, the National Intelli-gences, on the smoothing that have been a continuous that in from the people, what was refused by so over-whelming a vote of their representatives—an instruc-tion to the President not to make, and the Senate not to ratify, a treaty for the annexation of Texas, although such a treaty can only be ratified by the votes of two-thirds of the States of the Union. Al-though the President may possess, and communi-cate to the Senate, information the most conclusive, that Texas must either be a part of the Union, or a British dependency, yet the treaty must not be con-British dependency, yet the treaty must not be con-cluded, and the West must be surrendered into the hands of England. And why? Because Massachusetts threatens to dissolve the Union. This is not the first time that threats have come from Massa-chusetts to dissolve the Union. Similar threats were made there that the Union should be dissolved were made there that the Union should be dissolved if Jefferson was elected—if Louisiana was acquired—if the embargo was continued—if the last war was not abandoned; but these treasonable threats these threats made not only in peace, but made during a war for national rights, and national honor, served only to display the folly and madness of menaces like these. This is the fifth time that threats have reached as from Massachusetts to dissolve the Union. And where will she go? Will the Essex junto unite her to Canada or to England? or will she become an independent power, and consume, within her own limits, her surplus manufactures? A way with such folly, and madness, and treason, conjured up as a reason why the South and West should be sacrificed by the surrender of Texas into the hands of England! It may be that the Texas question may disturb the harthat the Texas question may disturb the har-mony of the Union, but it will be by the agita-tion proposed by the Intelligencer, and the refusal of annexation, that will produce the discord; and not the success of such a measure. Messrs. Adams and Clay, and Jackson, and Van Buren, have all told us that New Orleans is not safe if Texas is not annexed to the Union. But is New Orleans safe if Texas is permitted to pass into the hands of England, or der British influence or control? Yet, howeve conclusive the evidence of such a result, the South and West must be sacrificed, because Massachusetts threatons to dissolve the Union. Dissolve the Union for what? For restoring to us an undoubted portion of our former territory? for restoring to us what Adams and Clay, in 1825 and 1827, ing to us what Adams and Clay, in 1825 and 1827, and Jackson and Van Buren in 1829, endeavored to secure by treaty with Mexico? The Intelligencer tells us war will be the result, if we annex Texas to the Union. War with whom? With Mexico? Why Mexico, in her own case, when she was recognised by us as an independent power—but the war was still raging between Spain and Mexico—acknowle edged, as we affirmed, the justice of the principle, that as an independent power, she might do what-ever Texas may now be supposed to propose on this subject. The truth is, if treaties are not abolished subject. The truth is, if treaties are not abolished by a revolution, then the original treaty of 1808 with France, by which we bound ourselves to admit Texas into the Union, is still in force, and obligatory on this nation. There will be no war with Mexico on account of the annexation of Texas; and the threat of war by Mexico is idle and preposterous, and only designed to induce us to procure from her by purchase, a just claim to Texas. But does the Intelligencer threaten us with a war with England. itelligencer threaten us with a war with England, Texas is restored to the Union? and does it speak y authority, as a British organ, on this question? so, it is the most insolent and during threat which England has ever ventured to make, and proves but more clearly the incalculable value of Texas to the

England has ever ventured to make, and proves but more clearly the incalculable value of Texas to the Union, if England threatens us with a war if Texas is again annexed.

As to the despatch of Mr. Forsyth, quoted by the Intelligencer, it is expressly confined to the then 'existing circumstances,' and can have no bearing on the present condition of affairs.' That despatch was dated in August, 1837—but four months succeeding the recognition of the independence of Texas by the United States, and before Texas was recognised as independent by any other power. At such a time, and under such circumstances, to have annexed Texas to this Union, contemporaneously with our recognition of her independence, might, indeed, have subjected us to the imputations suggested by Mr. Forsyth. But now—when Texas is recognised an independent by the powers of the world, and not an army (unless the sudden dash and flight of a few marauders constitute an army) has for years disputed her sovereignty—Texas is in a position to treat with us on this question, as fully as Mexico was in 1825, 1827, and 1829, when; unrecognised as she was by Spain, we did treat with her (in defiance of our treaty with Spain) for the purchase of Texas. And can ingenuity itself suggest a difference between the case of Mexico then, and Texas rour? All the real friends of Mr. Forsyth well know that he was the decided advocate of the restoration of Texas to the Unibn. Of this there is abundent testimon, is was the decided advocate of the restoration of Texas to the Union. Of this there is abundent testimony.

'The resolves against the annexation of Texas came to an inglurious end, after all. The committee of conference agreed to strike out the third resolve; this emasculates the whole; neither senator nor representative in Congress is censured or instructed. Lucky fellows! Peaceable resolves! They are G. T. T.

Light is beginning to dawn in the East; and many a heart would leap with joy, if Massachusetts would throw overboard the junto, and assume, as she then would, her proper influence in the Union.

From the Salem Register. 'Texas Admitted.'

The jesuitical editor of the Emancipator seems to doing justice to the patriotism and nice sense of honor of the Secretary of State (now no more) under that administration.

On the 4th of August, 1837, a few months after the accession of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, a correspondence was opened with Mr. Forsyth, then Secretary of State, by Gen. Menucan Hunt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas, in which the annexation of Texas was formally proposed to this government, and supported by a train of argument quite as cogent as any that can now be applied to sustain such an application. The offer was declined, as our readers know, by the President; and this declension was communicated by Mr. Forsyth to the Texan Minister, in a letter under date of August 25th, than the terms of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which antique can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense of which nothing can be more decisive or extense or ext

subject as follows.

In that paper of December 14, Mr. Leavitt, in a letter from Washington, says of Mr. Tyler— Annexation was his last eard, and so little luck can he nexation was his last eard, and so little luck can he see in this, that he has not even dared to name it to Congress, except as a matter of newspaper rumor.' And further, he says, 'Never was there so small a mouse brought forth from so concrous a parturition. The whole thing seems well-nigh turned to a farce.' And in his letter of January 5, he says, 'The question of Texas seems to be eatirely lost sight of here. In fact, the slaveholders are kept sufficiently busy in trying to hold the ground they have got, to think of trying for more.' And in commenting, Jan. 11, on the statement of a Texan paper, that 'Texas cannot possibly make a move for annexation until cannot possibly make a move for annexation unti-she is expressly invited by the United States,' M: a good while for that; ' and Feb. 22d, he radicules the Texan Volcano as merely a scap bubble, the bursting of which would not hurt anybody; and Feb. 29, when many of the whig papers of the North had reiterated their fears of a powerful struggle being made to annex Texas, and also in regard to the rumors of a treaty being in progress for this purpose, this editor was only inclined, 'partly to fear that the rumor may be true;' and March 7, he says of the bursting of the Peacemaker—'The blowing up of that gun has, in all probability, blown up the scheme of the annexation of Texas.'

Here is, then, the 'sagacity and intelligence' of this self-vaunted watchman on the slavery ramparts, pledged to the people of New-England, from Dec. 14 to March 7, inclusive, that this measure was 'a farce,' was 'entirely lost sight of,' as having to 'wait a good while for that;' and Feb. 22d, he ridicules

Pray, sir, why not go to the bottom of it, and tell us at once, that J. G. Birney, who treats of this ques-tion in his letter to Judge King, as one merely acdid not like the to Juge King, as one merely ac-cidentally connected with anti-slavery—Thomas Morris, who, in 1836, presented the first proposition to the U. S. Senate, for annexation, of which we remember—and also that Joshua Leavitt, H. B. Stan-ton, and the rest of their party leaders, who have done all in their power to weaken the anti-slavery interest in Congress, by defeating whigs who were sound to the core on this subject, and electing the only men from the North whose influence would be exerted to favor this infamous project—and also by their repeated declarations of willingness for the adnission of Texas, unless the Liberty party came is-

mission of Texas, unless the Liberty party came isto power—why not tell us at once that these men,
one and all, are 'in favor of annexation'—ay, and
of any thing else that will help their party schemes
and defeat Henry Clay?

After falsely charging the Legislature with confessing that they passed their anti-slavery resolves
'to court the votes' of a bolitionists, with 'no wish
or intention that they should ever have any meaning out of the limits of the State,' and calling the ng out of the limits of the State,' and calling the able article of the Intelligencer on the subject, which all others, except this modern 'Hook,' agree in pronouncing among the most effective arguments against the measure, ) as 'some shallow reasons'—after all this, the only consolation the Emancipator seems to derive from the success of this measure, is seems to derive from the success of this measure, is that, if 'such an onward impulse should be given to the Liberty party as will enable us to extend our operations,' then 'great good will be wrought out of this terrible evil!'

> From the New-Bedford Daily Bulletin. Anti-Annexation Meeting.

Anti-Annexation Meeting.

Pursuant to the call, a meeting of our citizens, irrespective of party, was held yesterday afternoon, at the Town-hall, to express their sentiments, and to take some measures against the threatened annexation of Texas to the Union. The meeting was large, and composed of our most respectable citizens, of all classes, and all political parties. Thomas A. Greeffe was chosen President, and I. C. Taber, Secretary. After a few pertinent remarks by the chair, and by Mr. Baker, a form of a memorial of Congress was offered for the sanction of the meeting, and was finally adopted, after some debate upon that portion of it which affirms the americation of Texas, under present aspects, to be unconstitutional. The following is a copy of the memorinal, adopted by the meeting, with but three dissenting votes:

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of New-Bedford, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represent—That they have heard with deep solicitude and anxiety the rumors which have recently reached them from Washington, in relation to the proposed annexation of the republic of Texas to the United States:

That they believe the Constitution confers no power upon Congress or the Executive to consummate such a proceeding, and that they are fully persuaded that its consequences would not only be fatally discussive to the construction to all the great interests of the constry, but that it would vitally endanger the stability of the Union itself.

AGENTS.

AGENTS.

Maine.—A. Soule, Bath; W. A. Dunn, Hallowell;
D. S. Graddin, Brusswich.
New-Hampshier.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford
Vermost.—John Bement, Hoodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;
Jac. L. Lord, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Groton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;
J. Church, Springfield;—John Levy, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard
C. Fronch, Fall River; Issac Austin, Nantucket;—
Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—
W. C. Stone, Waterloven;—A. Beorse, Centreeille;—
Israel Perkins. Lynn;—B. Freeman, Bresseter; Joseph Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.

Rhode-Island.—Ambrancy Paine, Providence;—
Wm. Adams, Pawtucket;—Gee, S. Gould, Warwick.
[I] For a continuation of this list, see the last page,
lastcolumn.

JAS, BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 691.

Wherefore they respectfully protest egainst this casure, and pray your honorable bodies to exercise our constitutional authority to prevent its consum-

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

In the course of the meeting, addresses were made by James Arnold, J. R. Ward, Sampson Perkins, B. R. Greene, Mr. Ray, and others.

Mr. Perkins had doubts about the constitutionality of the act of annexation, should it be consummated; but entered his protest in strong and unqualified terms against the measure, as one inevitably involving the perpetuation of slavery, and which would, in all human probability, lead to a war with Mexico, and perhaps with England.

Mr. Arnold spoke with great ability and effect upon the question of the expediency of annexation, the satvantages proposed to be derived from it, the motives actuating the advocates of annexation, the extraordinary manner in which the negociation had been commenced and continued, the destructive consequences to our commercial interests which

consequences to our commercial interests which would result from a war with Mexico—which rewould result from a war with Mexico—which result would unavoidably follow annexation,—and the unconstitutionality of a measure, whereby an independent nation was sought to be annexed to us, or we annexed to it. Mr. A. supported these positions with great force and clearness, and his remarks were received with a hearty response from the meeting. A person present, attempting to divert the meeting from its object by introducing some political slang, in a manner at once characteristic, and offensive to every man present, was permitted to re-

fensive to every man present, was permitted to re-tire without very decisively achieving his purpose, and probably without a very satisfactory conscious-

ness of having won any laurels.

The bisiness of the meeting was concluded by the appointment of a committee of ten, to procure signatures to the memorial to Congress against the project of annexation. The committee consists of

Andrew Robeson, J. R. Ward, Charles Grinnell, A. Barker, George W. Shearman, F. P. Seabury, Issiah C. Ray, Richard Johnson, W. L. Rodman, W. Berry.

We hope every citizen of this, and of every town in Massachusetts—in New-England—in every free State of the Union—will affix his name to some pro-State of the Union—will affix his name to some protest similar to ours, and thus make his free voice heard in the ears of claveholders, and slaveholders' apologists, convincing them with startling emphasis that there is a bound beyond which they cannot go, and a depth of degradation to be threatened, when even cold and forbearing New-England men will conceive forbearance to be no longer a virtue, and submission to oppression and insult no longer to be justified even by their reverence for the integrity of the Union. the Union

Annexation of Texas.

[ Spirited proceedings. Let the example be im itated throughout the (nominally) free States, if they would avert the threatened unboly affiance.]

At a spontaneous meeting of the citizens of Milford, Mass., without distinction of political parties, holden at the Tawa Hall, on Monday evening, March 25, 1844, to take into consideration the annexation of Texas to the United States, Gen. Orison Underwood was chosen Chairman, and Charles F. Chapin. Secretary.

Chapin, Secretary.

Mesers. D. S. Godfrey; O. B. Parkhuist, and J. Mesers, D. S. Goarrey, C. B. ratanata, and Kelley, having been chosen a committee to prepare resolutions, submitted the following, which were severally taken up, discussed with carnestness by various speakers; and finally adopted unanimously,

Whereas, intelligence has reached us from the city of Washington, that a treaty is in process of negotiation, if not actually concluded, between the President of the United States and the government of Texas; for the annexation of that plundered

Mexican territory to this Union; therefor 1. Resolved. That the said intell lated to inspire every enlightened and conscien-tious American citizen with consternation, in view

of the abominable deed about to be consummated and its chlamitous consequences.

2. Resolved, That the Federal Executive possess 2. Resolved, That the Federal Executive possesses on constitutional authority to enter into a treaty for the annexation of a foreign state to this country, much less of so infamous a foreign state as Texas—and that such a wanton usurpation of undelegated power will deserve the eternal execration of an abused and insulted people.

3. Resolved, That the territory of Texas rightfully belongs to the Republic of Mexico, and cannot be annexed to the United States, in the felonious manner proposed, without the most flagtant breach

manner proposed, without the most flagrant breach of the national faith as pledged in existing treaties, the most scandalous hypocrisy, and the most barefaced robberry.

4. Resolved, That Texas, with her lawless popu-

ation of renegade ruffian adventurers, her mock republican Constitution decreeing eternal alavery to the colored race; and her desperate insolvency, is a sheer burlesque on the very name Republic, a disgrace to the civilized world, and utterly unfit to be ociated with any but the most incorrigible slave

holding States.

5. Resulved, That the annexation of Texas to the United States was projected, and will be ac-complished, solely by the selfish machinations of slaveholders, and their pliant instruments in the national Councils—in order to augment their already overgrown political power, and to calarge the thea-tre of their nefarious traffic in the sinews and souls

tre of their nefarious traffic in the sinews and souls of men.

6. Resolved, That the apprehended annexation of Texas to this country, under all the revolting circumstances of the case—provoking a war with Mexico, and perhaps with England—exposing the whole slaveholding region to the horrors of insurrection, and the whole non-slaveholding population to the odious and insupportable responsibility of sustaining such a heaven-daring conflict—will be an Atheistic defiance of the Almighty, a mortal stab at the liberties of mankind, a death-blast to the hopes which cluster around the existence of this Republic, and an unendurable insuit to the moral independence of the free States.

an unendurable insuit to the moral independence of the free States.

7. Resolved, That we are on the verge of a revolution; that a terrible alternative is before us; that the official promulgation of the rumored treaty ought to be regarded as the death-huell of the present federal Union; that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, having repeatedly protested against the said annexation, with no other response than repeated contempt from the slaveholding States, will then be absolved from all political obligations to those States, and that her ishabitants, as with one great soul, will be bound to refuse all countenance and support to the federal government, in carrying on the ware provoked by such unprincipled and monatrous aggressions.

sions.

8. Resolved; That the present alarming crisis, fraught with such momentous issues, ought to summon the people of the whole land to spontaneous meetings in their respective vicinages, for the purpose of considering the impending dangers to their common country, and if possible averting those dangers, by their solemn remonstrances against the outrage about to be perpetrated on the rights and hopes of humanity.

9. Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in such of the public newspapers as may be open to receive them, and that air attested copy be forwarded to each of our members of Congress; with a request that they may be read in both Houses at the earliest opportunity.

opportunity.

The said Messrs. D. S. Godfrey, O. B. Parkhurst, and J. Kelley, with the addition of Gen. O: Underwood, and Col. Adam Hunt, were then made a special Committee to carry into effect the 9th sevolution and the meeting was dissolved.

C. F. CHAPIN, Secretary.

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N OR LADIES. onse, No. 2 Butolph-st of gentlemen or ladie id to their comfort an

OARDING. OLORED SEAMEN.

Aug. 4. HOUSE

Hibbard's ith the maker of these ce to say, that he is one o the public. The valeen so often made man-tion of their virtues is importance to tell the ad; and, although they for every distorder, yet for every distorder, yet red many acute and obwhat they have already tey can do again. To r.—An early and comable every one safely on physician, in all or

and retail, by SAMU-gh-street, Cherlestown, onto per box. Where,

s Felone, Biles, Ulcers, ke, Ague in the face, , Salt Rheum, White ack, Whooping Cough, , together with many tie its own best trum-

tionery.

No. 25 Corn

rnhill, (Anti-Slaver, make a science of Huma's Science of Huma's works written by the works from the peleut nuthors; making to feworks on Physical Wariety of Health

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Letter from James Hanghton of Dublin -- Rev. Orville Dewey and American Slavery.

34 Eccles-Street, Dublin, February 23, 1844.

Mr DEAR PRIEND:

Mr Drag Friend:

In the Liberator of January 19th, there is an article from the New-York Courier and Enquirer, headed 'Rev. Mr. Dewey's lecture on American Morals and Mannera.' The perusal of this article did not auryrise me, for I had lately learned that that reverend gentleman had caused diagust in London, by the enunciation of his pro-slavery opinions there; so that I was in some measure prepared for the development of the immoral principles, attributed to him in the article alluded to. I understand Mr. D. is a man of learning and great ability. If this betrue, so much the greater will be his condemnation for prositiuting his talents in support of a wicked system, instead of nobly employing them in the promotion of truth, and virtue, and freedom. I had heard of Mr. Dewey as an eminent Unitarian Christian minister; and being attached to that form of Christianity myself, I was prepared to receive him with respect and hospitable kindness, if his sojourn in Europe would have permitted him to visit his brethren in Ireland. But I am now glad that he did not visit my country: we washe not such men among us. Those we release for a such men among us. Those we welcome from America, must be true-hearted men; who, feeling the high dignity of their nature, as sons of God, will never heaitate to brand with their indignant reprobation, all who impiously make merchandize of their fellow-men.

You may ask me, why do I meddle with Mr. Dew-cor his complane? I have two reasons in particu-

ey or his opinions? I have two reasons in particular for doing so: he is a Unitarian-I am one too I have two reasons in particu--and I am jealous for the purity of that faith which I believe to be true. A Christian adulterer, a Chris-

tian murderer, do not seem to me more incongruous terms than a Unitarian Christian pro-alavery man. It is idle for Mr. Dewey, or any other man, to condemn 'slavery as a great moral evil,' while they condemn 'slavery as a great moral evil,' while they extenuate its continuance, or preach plausible reasons to satisfy the consciences of those who traffic in the bodies of men. Such conduct is similar to that which is pursued by those among us, who profess to have a holy horror of intemperance, and yet who are in the daily practice of assisting to make drunkards. No one believes their professions; they are hollow, and cannot for a moment stand the test of truth. But we may take them as sure evidence of the existence of a conscience in every man's bosom, whose prompting must at least be met by some shadow of argument to dall its perceptions, and thus allow guilt to riot at case.

My second reason is, that there is evidence in the Doctor's lecture of his being keenly alive to public opinion; and I would like to bring this powerful engine to bear upon him, and all who dare to atand up before their fellow-men to give utterance to a single sentiment in palliation of a system, which converts man into a chattel.

Dr. Dewey speaks very feelingly on the question of Reculiation. When in Europe he felt are on

presentiment in partial of a system, which converts man into a chattel.

Dr. Dewey speaks very feelingly on the question of Repudiation. When in Europe, he felt sore on that point; and when he got home, he could afford to speak out honestly about it, because there his sentiments found a warm response in the bosoms of his auditory. That is a sore point in the minds of all his fellow-citizens; herein, American honor is implicated, and even laid prostrate in the dust; and it is a subject on which a minister of Christ may freely and indignathly dealing hoffor the assembled. freely and indignantly declaim before the assembled people of New-York.

I have no doubt the Doctor spoke his mind plain-

ly on this matter of Repudiation, in London, as well as in his own house; and I have no doubt he was made to feel as keenly, and as bitterly too, while in England, on the question of slavery; and the peo-ple of America may rest assured, that the sincere and heartfelt feeling of the people of these countries (England, Ireland and Scotland) is one of pity and contempt for that great Republic, which is so false to its own recorded and annually revived glorious Declaration of Independence, as to hold a portion of its children in abject slavery. When the antislavery American visits these islands, he treads our soil with a firm and manly step, his head is erect, his gait is noble; he expects to meet, and assuredly he will meet, in every man, woman and child among us, a friend and a brother; his own heart acquits him: he is, and he feels that he is not alone a welcome visitant, but that he has a right to walk abread among us. Altogether the reverse of these must be the sensations of the American, who lands upon our shores with a soul debased by pro-slavery feelings shores with a soul debased by pre-slavery teelings or sympathies. He must be ever haunted by uneasy feelings; let him walk where he will, or go into any society that he may; his own soul will condemn him; he cannot breathe our air without being humbled by the conviction, that the haughty republican is an object of universal contempt. I tell the pro-slavery advocates of your land to go any where but to Great Britain and Ireland, if they wish to avoid that deep humiliation of soul, which must ever be their tormentor while they remain among us. If they must be slave-drivers, let them herd with kindral single.

I am not acquainted with the reasons given by I cannot give an opinion as to their moral delin-quency, or otherwise. Dr. Dewey must think any connexion with them very contaminating indeed, connexion with them very contaminating indeed, from the strong language of condemnation which he used in their regard; but when he comes to the question of slavery, that foul blot on the escutcheon of his country, which is a thousand times more dishonoring than your Repudiation, under its worst as-pect, he can shake hands with the monster without repugnance, and even strive to prop it up by illustrations of his reasoning, utterly disgraceful to him as a man of candor and of truth. Witness the reason he gives 'why it might be as wrong—nay, far more so—to liberate slaves, as to retain them in bondage. Either this case must be a mere dream of his imagination, or, if it were a true case to which he alluded, it is indeed an evidence of the tender mercies of the system which he was striving to sustain. Then again, 'The free negroes in this country, at this time, are far worse off, in every respect, than those in bondage.' Tender-hearted, considerate Doctor! If this be true, at whose door does that sin lie, if it be not at yours, and those who, like you, maintain, in defiance of Almighty God, a hateful prejudice against color, and a sleepless determination to keep your colored brethren as low and degraded as you can in the scale of humanitydebarring them as much as possible from opport nities of rising in the social scale, and visiting on them penalties for omissions created by your own wicked regulations? Doctor, have you no shame, that you can thus unjustly taunt your victims of

oppression?
Again you say, 'An instinctive repulsion will for ever prevent the amalgamation of the whites and blacks. Whence, then, came all the different shades of color to be found in your country? Or is it mere reckless falsehood which tells us in Ireland, that fathers in America are sometimes known to sell their own children? Does Dr. Dewey make these reckless assertions, trusting to the ignorance of mankind for their reception? Or does he believe that God can be deceived by such hollow artifices to prop up a system condemned by all his laws, and reprobated by every true-hearted man throughout Christen-

There is one statement in the Doctor's address. which seems to call for the most serious reprehen-sion, even of those who sympathize with his gener-al views; for if it be not a downright falsehood, it appears to me to have no meaning at all. He says, 'Slavery in a mitigated form, exists in Russin, among the peasantry of France, and among the poor of Ireland; yet who would think of forming associations forcibly to change the order of society there, &c.' I do not quarrel with the Doctor about his ideas of slavery in my country, but I ask him, did he ever hear of a man being sold in Ireland, as if he were a soulless brute? And I ask him more seriously, what he means by the word 'forcibly'! Does he not well know that it is by peaceful and moral means alone, that abolitionists in America, moral means alone, that abolitionists in America, and their coadjutors in these lands, desire to attain their righteous object? What, then, does he merit for 'bearing false witness against his neighbor'?
Did the Doctor make this valorous display so soon after his return home from England, in order to show his contempt of the indignant feelings which he must have often heard uttered there against that wicked system, slavery? If so, he has reckoned without his host: the shaft will return into his own bosom, and awakened conscience will not allow its wound to heal, until he comes nobly forward an avowed abolitionist. Let him do this, and then he may, with a good conscience, take his place in a Christian pulpit, as a Christian tuinister. The 'Angel from Heaven' which he wishes may come down got from Heaven' which he wishes may come down to assist in abolishing slavery, is always nigh unto him, and to all who hold their fellow-men in bon-dage. Let him preach 'deliverance to the captive,' let them set the 'oppressed free,' and the work will be done: and, instead of being sufferers from doing

poor; but O'Connell's voice, or the people's voice, you condemn their bodies to distinct places of interment.

I agree with Dr. Dewey in opinion, that it is unjust of Europeans to form their opinion of the American character from the company to be met in your bar-rooms and your steamboats. A more frequent intercourse between us and you is doing away with foolish prepossessions on both sides, and these will all give place to sentiments of mutual respect, as we become more and better acquainted with each other. America has but one great blot on her institutions; that blot is slavery, and prejudice against color. Until this blot is wiped off her banner, she will ever be a degraded nation in the eyes of the rest of the world—doubly degraded on account of her high pretensions; and, what is of much more importance to her citizens, they will in their secret souls feel themselves morally degraded. I defy an American slaveowner, or an American with pro-slavery feelings, to visit Great Britain and Ireland, and not feel a choking sensation of inferiority as a man, as he sneaks through our country. He may strive to shake off this feeling by pointing out the destitution which abounds with us, but it won't do; he is the despised 'soul-driver'; and, with all our faults, there is nothing among us approaching to that vile character. We were, not long since, subject to the taunt; but we have washed our hands clean of the stain, and we now entreat our brethren in your fine land to become really respectable, by a state of the stain, and we now entreat our brethren in your fine land to become really respectable, by a state of the stain, and we now entreat our brethren in your fine land to become really respectable, by a state of the stain, and we now entreat our brethren in your fine land to become really respectable, by a state of the stain, and we now entreat our brethren in your fine land to become really respectable, by a state of the stain, and the free suffrage question. God grant suctives them in their devotions. The state p we now entreat our brethren in your fine land to become really respectable, by a same giving a country practice of breeding men for slavery, and of longer robbing their citizens of those rights, which your glorious Declaration of Independence, if acted

on, would guarantee to them all.

There is a fine speech from a Kentucky slave-There is a fine speech from a Kentucky slave-holder, (C. M. Clay.), in your paper of 2nd inst.,—a speech of great beauty, and full of noble sentiments. Surely, this vile system of slavery, which so paralyzes the energies of your country, must soon tumble

right, slaveholders will be immense preunitary gainers by setting their people free, and stimulating them with wages, instead of the lash. Their gain, in a moral point of view, would be incalculable. Their glorious country would at caucal to the dignity of the cone of God, the acknowledged equals of the wordy and the good in all the earth.

I do not wonder at the just and honest pride evinced by Dr. Dewey in contrasting the free and independent citizen of America, the owner of the tenance, with the too often appressed farmer in England and in Ireland. I have no doubt the contrast is greatly in favor of your country; but as God has abundantly blessed you, why limit his bountes to a class? Why dawy to any a participation in them, when there is land enough and to space for myriads of human beings to dwell opon in happiness and comfort? I chils respect, you have as afforing. Our acres are few in comparison, and a dense population presses on our means of procuring food. This evil is increased by our anwise restrictions on commercial intercornee with other nations, with, I believe, the single exception of Switzerfand, in which they controlled the contrast of the contras

REPUBLATION. Much is said about this in England, and you would be amused to see with when greediness thousands catch at it to make capital against democratic principles and institutions. Many assert with great boldness and confidence, that the United States government has passed an act of repudiation; and others say, that the State governments have. Not one in ten of all the people of Great Britain seems to know the difference between the general and State governments. But this hue and cry against repudiation in America is doing its work silectly but surely and the letter of Sydney. lyzes the energies of your country, must soon tumble to the earth, even though it may be propped up for a little time by men like Dr. Dewey, whose professions of love for liberty can have no weight with men of honest minds. Deeds, not words, are the test of sincerity. In the present day, and in the present state of public opinion, it is indeed sorrowful to see a man in Dr. Dewey's station, come forward before the world, and partially deny the precepts of that holy faith, of which he is the professed teacher. For the present, I take my leave of him without their knewlets or consent under an order to work, silently but surely, and the letters of Sydney Smith, written solely to keep alive in England a spirit of bitter hatred towards America—letters as full of falsehood as they are of bitterness—are arouse the present of th cepts of that holy faith, of which he is the professed teacher. For the present, I take my leave of him. I hope he will see this letter, and learn from it that it is not enough to profess to be a Christian, but that we must by our acts prove that we have some title to that name.

An affectionate address on the subject of slavery at once, that every man, woman and child in the An affectionate address on the subject of slavery was forwarded some time since from the Unitarians of this city, to their brethren in America. This has been followed by one signed by nearly two hundred Ministers of our denomination, in Great Britain and Ireland; so that that branch of the cherch of Christ annual tax of nearly one hundred and fifty millions Ministers of our denomination, in Great Britain and Ireland; so that that branch of the church of Christ in your land are well aware of the hostility of their brethren in these countries to the system of slavery which yet disgraces yours. We pray that this disgrace may soon be wiped away.

I have written my mind freely, and penned my thoughts as they arose, without much attention to method or arrangement in any style. I am less anxious about this, than to make myself understood; for I make no pretensions to elegant composition. Accept it then, dear friend, as the offering of one who is proud and happy to feel himself closely united with you, and the noble band of fellow-laborers by whom your are surrounded. May we soon be able to rejoice together in witnessing the complete overthrow of slavery, and all its concomitant evils in your country!

Having occupied so much space with one topic, I have little room left for other interesting matters. I am indebted to you for a most welcome letter, dated lst Dec. last. I am truly sorry that my friend Mr. O'LONNELL ever spoke disrespectfully of you, and regret still more that he has never retracted his unkind, his unjust expressions. What his motives are unworthy his noble nature—for he has indeed a noble mind. He never stood higher in the estimation of his friends than he does at the present moment. Deeply, very deeply do I regret his attacks on you. I regret them for his own sake, much more than for yours. You he cannot injure, so long as you stand on the rock of Principle, on which your feet have been planted since the commencement of your Heaven-directed career.

The friends of freedom here, and in Great Britain and navies, and can no longer make the earth a sansing, under the designation of soldiers, armies and navies, and can no longer make the earth a season of cover, dearny with the proposed in the church of the interest on her national debt. The original has estimated on the world of repudiation, this tax must continue for ever. It affords but a dark prospect to e Heaven-directed career.

The friends of freedom here, and in Great Britain, are struggling against opponents who are powerful and very unscrupulous; but truth and justice will yet prevail, so that it is right for us to struggle on in confident belief that oppression here, and slavery and control of the human race. The repudiation of the national debt of England would indeed reduce many, and the provide make the part of the price o and very unscrupulous; but truth and justice will yet prevail, so that it is right for us to struggle on in confident belief that oppression here, and slavery with you, will yet be overthrown, and that the people will be permitted to enjoy all those bounties which the Almighty has spread abroad for all his children to partake of.

I am happy to tell you that Teetotalism is shedding rich blessings over our land. The poor people keep the pledge with surprising fidelity, but the rich keep quite aloof from the glorious movement. All have yet to learn a real and heartfelt belief in Christianity, which teaches that we are bound to do all the good we can to our brethren. When this is acknowledged to be a truth, intaxicating drinks will all be banished from amongst us; for they are sources of evil, and no good at all can proceed from them.

Our friend H. C. Wright is still at Graefenberg, under the care of that wonderful man, Preissnitz, who will, I trust, succeed in restoring him to perfect health. I hope you and your family are now all in the enjoyment of that blessing. We are all well as usual.

It was very pleasant to learn that your last Anti-Slavery Fair went off so well.

Once more I offer you, and all my valued friends on your side the water, my heart's best wishes; and I remain, affectionately, your friend, garrison was done by O'Connell. I think it was a printer's error, for I found the same mistake was made in one of my letters. He made in one of my letters. He made in one of the leaders of this band of robbers and the leaders of this band of robbers of the badly, is very easily mistaken for Mr.

BERATOR.

\*\*TOLDER 217-26.\*\*

and munderer. I think of Wellington, Engined's sensits. God grant that the suppire of Engined's sensits. God grant that the suppire of Engined's mean. There is a God grant that the suppire of Engined's mean. There is a God grant that the suppire of Engined's mean. There is a God grant that the suppire of Engined's mean. There is a God grant that the suppire of Engined's mean. There is a God grant that the suppire of Engined's mean. There is a God grant that the suppire of Engined's mean. There is a God grant that the suppire of Engined's mean. The God of his children, able on the plained of his children and h

Ject spirit that every where pervades the masses. The people cower before money, titles, equipage and royalty, like the slave before the lash of the slave-driver! Indeed, as to the spirit that controls them, the landed and titled and moneyed aristocracy of England differ but little from those lords of the spirit that pervades Church and State, and controls the priest and bishop at the altar and in the pulpit, and those who fight with sword and gun on the battle-field, be the spirit of civilization and Christianity, then civilization and Christianity have been a curse performance,—there is no one name that will de-formance,—there is no one name that will de-

look round and see how many and how strong are the chains that bind human beings to poverty, ignorance, injustice, slavery and murder! HUMANITY is chained, is sold at auction, hung on a gibbet, cut to pieces on the battle-field, under the sanction of the religions and governments of all nations. But Christianity comes to enthrone God in heaven, to abolish slavery on earth, and to wave over a world, regenerated and saved, the bloodless banner of the Prince of Peace. WE MUST WALK BY FAITH.

At the close of the evening session, Mr. Bidwell AND NOT BY SIGHT.

Anti-Slavery Convention at Oxford, Mass.

FRIEND GARRISON: As at the West, we each of us declared, when w met and compared notes, that 'our series' had passed over the worst roads, been through the hardest rains, and the darkest nights, slept with more people in the same room or the same bed, encountered the worst mobs, and were, on the whole, the

those who fight with sword and gun on the battlefield, be the spirit of civilization and Christianity, then civilization and Christianity, have been a curse to mankind. But it is nut. The spirit of avarice, of hate and revenge, of robbery and murder, is not the spirit of Christianity, nor of civilization. These breathe only the spirit of love, gentleness, forgiveness, of non-resistance. Civilization and Christianity, it may be cannon balls and bombshells—by cutting the throats and tearing out the hearts of those whom they seek to civilize and Christianize. The gallows, swords and guns, fields strewed with dead and dying, burning towns and plundered cities, outraged and ravished wives and daughters, are not the proper emblems of civilization or Christianity. True, England's missionaries have gone out to the ends of the earth—but bullets and bombshells—nossery and murder, as these are organized and makes one see that he has already entered upon his divided the surface of the surface and makes one see that he has already entered upon his devices the victory over the world, that makes one feel the sustaining power of an omnipresent God, and makes one see that he has already entered upon his

the sustaining power of an omnipresent God, and makes one see that he has already entered upon his spiritual existence—to see that his eternity is already begun—the heart would utterly fuil when we look round and see how many and how strong are the 'Evangelist,' the 'Observer,' and the 'Abolition-

cenerated and saved, the bloodless banner of the nee of Peace. WE MUST WALK BY FAITH, ND NOT BY SIGHT.

Farewell!

H. C. WRIGHT.

Anti-Slavery Convention at Oxford, Massier of the Question and Compared notes, that 'our series' had seed over the worst roads, been through the hardning, and the darkest nights, slept with more

est rains, and the darkest nights, slept with more people in the same room or the same bed, encountered the worst mobs, and were, on the whole, the sickest of the whole business; or, on the other hand, had been through the best country, seen the most beautiful scenery, had the pleasantest weather, the brighest moonlight nights, and the most delightful journeys, held the most enthusiastic meetings, had the largest gatherings, met with the most hospitable reception, and with the noblest people, and had done by far the most good; so now in the new 'One Hundred,' cach will probably think that some of their meetings exceeds in importance and interest any that the others have held. At least, feel that our meeting last week, at Oxford, was one to which a general interest will attach, not only because, first, it was our meeting, but secondly, thirdly, and fourthly, because it, at one and the same what every body does not yet admit, that 'new or ganization' and Liberty party in Massachusetts are dientical—and because it adds another proof of what I wish every body was fully persuaded, that the existing order of the priesthood is iniquitous. Oxford is a small village, a dozen miles from Worcester, on the Norwich rail-road. When we tarrived there on Wednesday, and stopped at the existing order of the priesthood is iniquitous. Oxford is a small village, a dozen miles from Worcester, on the Norwich rail-road. When we tarrived there on Wednesday, and stopped at the texting order of the priesthood is iniquitous. Oxford is a small village, a dozen miles from Worcester, on the Norwich rail-road. When we have the existing order of the priesthood is iniquitous. Oxford is a small village, a dozen miles from Worcester, on the Norwich rail-road. When we have the existing order of the priesthood is iniquitous. Oxford is a small village, and stopped at the tweety on the proposition was made to assemble in the Methodist mother of the priesthological to the proposition was a still and colid, and damp as a sepulcher. It gave no token of journed to the next morning.

On Friday morning, I took the floor, but Mr. Bidwhite, quiet-looking chapet, but his doors were locked, and all about it was as still and cold, and damp as a sepulchre. It gave no token of welcome for anti-slavery, but humble as it looked; was evidently too sacred and too proud for humanity to enter there. It frowned upon me as portentously as if it had been some old gothic cathedral of the dark ages. So back I went to the tavern, and called a scouncil, to which the landlord was invited, who offered the hall of his house to the cause, which the chapel excluded.

We soon learned, however, that the closing of the Methodist house was no accidental matter. The ministering priest had fedused even to read the notice of the meeting, and had used all his influency to exclude us from the sacred domain. Our friend Cutter, of South Oxford, soon arrived, and through his efforts, and those of others, the Universalist house was without hesitation opened. Nobody thought of asking for the Orthodox house; for it seems to be an axion generally acted upon, that where there is the least hope for the most popular religion, there is the least hope for the church and chergy, and they had not the court age to proceed to any overt act. Out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh; and this ananymous age to proceed to any overt act. Out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh; and this ananymous age to proceed to any overt act. Out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh; and this ananymous age to proceed to any overt act. Out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh; and this ananymous age to proceed to any overt act. Out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh; and this ananymous age to proceed to any overt act. Out of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh; and those of where, the Universalist house is said to have been the chief instrument in the cquitted and escape of E. K. Avery, could not conceive apparently of a virtuous life. Every strong expression which either of us had made use of, was carefully culled, and the changes rung upon

against to the Mexican protest of last Name against the annexation of Texas to the U.S. (published in the original tongue in the Mexican papers,) we find the following paragraph in the structions from Mr. Bucanegra to Gen. Am which at this moment cannot be without intensany of our readers: The settlers in Texas, admitted there by fi

consummated; and were it indispensable the Mexican nation should seek, even through the asters of war, the safety of its rights, it must need that last appeal to the Most High, to Justice, and

From the Madisonian

Annexation. It is a fact well known to the 'Inte notorious to every one in any degree landars the history of this country, that Mr. Clay his land steady and uncompromising advocate of the country that of Texas to our Union as an integral part of it. public career abounds with evi exertion in every possible form to secure sirable end. He exerted all his abilities to that fertile land, a land of promise, from ered from this country. He resisted ered from this country. He resisted the which transferred that valuable portion of of it tional patrimony. He introduced re claring that the treaty-making power had to stitutional right to alienate any portion of the try; that Texas was our rightful inheritase; that no power existed under the Constitute surrender it. This sagacious statesman conto entertain the same opinions of the great rule the territory to the Union, and of the improprie alienating it, and we have seen that one of he alienating it, and we have seen that one of his vorite measures as Secretary of State, was tout to obtain from Mexico a cession of Texas is not tion of our treaties of amily with Spain, and ar solemn obligations to her, to use the language dis intelligencer. That paper approved and uppered this attempted violation of our treaties with Spain is it calls the cession of Texas. In the etiants of the 'Intelligencer,' that which was just and me for us to do in recard to Spain is behaviour er for us to do in regard to Spain, is both unjus er for us to do in regard to Spain, is both upput improper with reference to Mexico. And yet, we can pretend that the circumstances of the year cession of Texas, are not a hundred fold greatery tification, than did those present under Adams's ministration, when we sought to acquire it, asdia was nem. con. The reasons which at an early riod impressed the mind of Mr. Clay with the extial importance of Texas, have now become in developed and have acquired additional importance. developed, and have acquired ad

The following articles are taken from the list sonian of Monday night, and may be consider dicative of the feelings and purpose now enter in the White House:—

'THE PUBLIC VOICE.'-The National Intellig cer is ingenious, but not ingenuous. It is put and one-sided on the Texas question, represent only a portion of the people, and that portion a ding almost wholly North of Mason's and Da line. It is not a National Intelligencer on this subhine. It is not a National Intelligencer on insuperson to a sectional and partial Intelligencer. The society portion of the nation should not fail to cheer this. This morning's Intelligencer devotes use six columns to extacts from sundry Northers are papers, and presumes to head them 'the post voice'. Out of twenty extracts from different papers, and presumes to head them 'the post voice'. newspapers, only three are derived from page South of Mason's and Dixon's line, and those life entitled to very little general consider seized every extract that leaned against at but excluded all notice of the numerous the North, and the still greater number at the S that are in favor of annexation. Yet this put collection from a few factious, not to say tressons demonstrations, the Intelligencer presumes to name 'the public voice'! We say treasonable name 'the public voice'! We say cause those who declare, if the con cause those who declare, if the constitute ain ful authorities of this Government shall think to annex Texas to the United States, that the list is ipso facto dissolved, are traitors, and deem be branded as such, and held up to the executor the patriot citizens of the Republic. The edit language of which O'Connell has been coarted nothing in comparison with the language could nanguage of which O'Conneil has seen consanothing in comparison with the language suby some of the factions editors quoted by the ligencer. If that journal aspires to a National acter, let it give its readers the benefit of sent hearing both sides—and not merely both sides same party, but both sides of the Potomst. we say, in the patriotic language of Washing of the Polomic.

'frown indignantly upon the first dawnings of attempt to alienate one portion of this Union another.'

John Tyler and Texas. Correspondence of the New-York Hend

WASBINGTON, Wednesday, March 20th At an interview with two Congressmen resemble e President said that the Texas Treaty weakless

the President said that the Texas Treaty would been consummated and sent in to the Senta weeks ago, but that there were some doubts when Yan Zandt was fully authorized to consummate treaty. And, therefore, they have waited for derson, who is fully authorised to make it.

Mr. Tyler said, 'I tell you, gentlemen, that it was Question will ride over and ride down and the soldiers fell at New-Orleans. It will shill be the soldiers fell at New-Orleans. It will shill shill be the soldiers fell at New-Orleans. the soldiers fell at New-Orleans. It will kill and woice of the people will come back in farer of the annexation, like a mighty avalanche, sweeping his factions into ruin before it. I at least shell brown in the same of the consolation of knowing that I have done my find I have no desire that war should come during administration, but by God, gentlemen, if kind come, I shall push it through. I shall sot give one inch; nor shall I yield one foot of our tensor of Oregon. I shall not yield one foot, reignish and I am satisfied that the people will sentence in this."

Senator.—Nothing would give me so much Senator.—Nothing would get use as to charge the enemies of my country head of a regiment of mounted men.

Tyler.—Well, sir, I think it very possible ye have a chance to do so.

A Powerful Magnet.-Professor Locks, of Con nati, has invented and made a magnet which 1100 pounds. The magnet weighs only 7.1.3 post ETV .-- 20. 14.

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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1844. Letter from David Lee Child. Washington, March 31, 1844.

Calhoun has come, and never did minister

as more uncomfortable and dangerous po.i most sagacious were bewildered at his apat, and they are still more so at his accept. der actual circumstances. He is to take up on, of which, in the event of success, he can the glary, and of which he must take the hare of the ruin, if it fails. It is as if he appointed cannonier to fire off ' the Peace. the evil genius of another had contrived Until the last few days, I did not ut that his habitual horror of the consequen war to the defenceless South and to slavery, sorehensions from the migratory tendency chabitants of the old slave States, a tendency seesse in South Carolina, might make him selore he lent himself to the accomplishof a scheme, so certain to produce a war, of so human sagacity can calculate the extent or and so likely to establish a steady and irais of the population of his own State. know, by positive information, (what I believed that his sectional views, his passion for slaad his personal ambition, have triumphed over te attachments, and made him an out and out faunexation. In the Richmond Enquirer 22d, I find the following extract from a ddressed to the same committee in y, Kentucky, to which Mr. Walker adhis famous piratical pamphlet on the annexa-Texas. It is dated Feb. 3d, 1844 :

red by the mail vesterday, your letter, with exas, of which you enclose a copy, was to time since. I did not reply, not from spect, but because there was reason to be-he subject of annexation was in discussion governments, and that the agitation ill continues, which I hope the committee and as a sufficient explanation of my silence. I known that I have been from the first in its ger proof of a blind and hendlong haste to

orite object, could not be afforded, than the very publication of this letter by so ad practised a politicion as the Editor of the The letter is stated to have been ' private. its face it appears that it was not intended sublic eye, inasmuch as it gives the reason of sg a public correspondence on the subject, a which he declares to be still in force. But the of annexation are so madly bent on realizing erilous plan, that, in order to swell the curinfluence and feeling, and to accelerate the cable deed, they abandon their customary cauand play the game of empire like desperate di-The special minister from Texas having arriv te, straight from the Hermitage, it is presumed tion of the plot will now receive a fresh im-I hear that it is given out by bim, that if he here, he is to proceed to England, and seek profor the republic of the lone and waning star, This, of course, is intended to operate upon ional jealousy of Britain: it is to drive us

coldness by coquetry. a annunciation, deemed of considerable impor all sides, has been made here for two seeks. I have not heretofore mentioned it sel thought it originated in deceit and fraud, one, did not feel disposed to aid the object fit, by giving it currency. But it has obtained notoough the press, and I will now say my say

onian, of Nov. 29, contained the follow amgraph, conspicuously printed : I We understand that Col. Benton was in the

ood of Lexington, Ky., a few days ago.
soon to see him working his awful batterainst the British and the Abolitionists. The
in favor of the annexation of Texas.

weive or fifteen years ngo, during successive ths, Lundy's paper, 'The Genius of Universal tion was full of anxious warnings of the ad dangerous agency of Benten, in the plot of tion. He had written two series of articles in emspaper of St. Louis, setting forth the hethe new free States which would be forma the West; the necessity to the old slave tes, of an extended and enduring market for the they are employed in raising for exportation; d the danger of a ruinous elopement of slaves, arisfrom the juxtaposition of a republic, which had nof Texas, (which, he said, was extensive enough fem nine or ten States as large as Kantucky,) was only preventive of the hopeless decadence and radation of the noble and chivalrous South. These ts were reproduced in the Richmond Enquirer, ther southern papers, and made a profound impresthroughout that section. In them I think origiled the scheme, which time and events have me

d into the daring and profligate negotiation, now and. Gen. Jackson, as I have heretofore endeav whow, has been the executive head of the cony, and Houston, his agent; but Benton it was steited Jackson to the enterprise, and fired his tion to rival the renown of Jefferson in extendhe boundaries of the republic. 'The old Roman' the battering rum' of Benton. knowing all these things, and reposing confidence

is uner want of principle, I was prepared to hear

the perfect incredulity, but with no surprise, the station which he has been industriously making private circles, and I presume in private letters to shiends at every important point, viz. that he is had against annexation. He further declares that it Tyler and Calhoun plot to divide the friends of ren; and also, (what he does not declare,) Van Buren's successor. He shows his political figury in suddenly abandoning his vast and longted scheme of slaveholding aggrandizement. moment it threatens in its progress to thwart the de of his personal interest, and his far-reaching am co. The Colorel tries to manage his present masade, so that he may not be taken at his word in seeri and the South; and no doubt he gives precexplanations of it to the initiated. Such an ex tion, by great good luck, happened to come to year through an authentic channel. It was this, the Colonel is not opposed to annexation, bu is it too soon to agitate it. The true interpretain in this :- Let us elect our candidate, and then can annex Texas, not only without injury, but immortal glory to ourselves; which this wretch-Tyles would now run away with, and probably preon the strength of it, to throw himself across out D. L. C.

### The Texas Conspiracy.

The President has not yet submitted any propo to the Senate for the annexation of Texas; but M. Mr. Calboun has entered upon his duties as Setreof State; and as Gen. Henderson has arrived in ington, definitive action will probably not long delayed. The Democratic journals seem generalsposed to say little or nothing against the annexbut rather connive at it by the course they are raing; while the leading Whig organs are proting that all danger is over, and therefore no fur-bigotry. e latter, that Mr. Clay amits no opportunity to ha his decided opposition to the proposed treaty we does it happen that we see nothing from his the subject, and find nothing in the speeches th he is continually making during his election-Is lour at the South? When he was respectfully of death.

addressed, some time since, by David Lee Child, in a letter, requesting a statement of his views in regard to the annexation, why did he not at least have the Six-I was induced to leave my usual place of wor courtesy to acknowledge the receipt of the 1-tter? ship last Sunday, to attend the lecture on the annex

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Trioune confidently states, 'after conversing with a ma jorlty of the U. S. Senate, that he is teertain every Whig Senator will vote against annotation, except two, and it is my decided belief that they all will exept one, and that is Mr. Henderson, of Mississippis It may be so, but we do not rely on such statements. The story that the notorious Benton will vote against the spnexation we conceive to be atterly ridicular We still believe the treaty will be adopted, and that of the North. Mr. P. contended that the framers of the the friends of freedom have only to stand ready to separate from the South the moment this is done.

Religious Scoundrelism. A correspondent of the New-York Observer, wri ting from Galveston, (Texas.) endeavors to white wash the dingy character of that "valley of rascals and men-stealers. He says that nothing can be more false than to accuse the Textans of . lawless indifference to morals and religion.' They occupy a post on the outermost walls of Protestant civilization '! To unjust, IP as the clergymen now settled in Texas With pious solicitude he bear testimony !! adds- 1 would fain bring Texas in more dear and in timate relations with the Christian churches of the North.' The unblushing hypocrite! He calls on the missionary Hoe to testify to the cordial welcome that in every nook and corner greeted the servant of God, and to the liberal support accorded to the bearer of his Word. He says that 'Tenchers, Libraries and the Bible are needed, and would be joyfully accepted in every district of Texas.' All this is villanous cant and religious scunnifedism. No man can preach deliverance to the captive in Texas without aving his throat cut, or his body given to the consuming fire. No man can dehounce the enslavement of the negroes there, and live. The gospel can be preached there, only through martyrdom. But the spurious religion of the United States may grow and urish there, and its knavish teachers may obtain 's cordial welcome in every nook and corner' of the territory; for with them; the traffickers in human flesh have no controversy.

This same correspondent of the Observer eulogize the first settlers of Texas as ' bold adventurers'-as men unstained with crime'! They simply perjured themselves to the Mexican government, seized upor the territory under false pretences, severed it from the empire, re-established slavery where it had been abolished, adopted a constitution making it unlawfu for any one to emancipate his slaves on the soil, and licensed every form of iniquity by wholesale! To bring any charges against such monsters, effecting their moral and religious character, is; in the estima tion of this anonymous writer, very unkind: He boasts that 'Texas follows in the wake of the Old Thirteen, and uses the same arguments in defending her course, while Mexico denounces it for the same reasons, and in much the same terms, that England condenined the Revolution.' Does not every mar of intelligence know that there is no analogy between our revolutionary war and the Texian rebellion? I. there an American, who has any respect for the mem ories of Washington, Hancock, and their obmested ots, who will allow that the Texian adventurers ar worthy to be associated with those olden latoes The Texians, instead of being oppressed by the Mexican gaverament, enjoyed unusual privileges and im-Was it so with our fathers and the British government?

The object of this letter, at the present time, is too palpable not to be seen, except by the wilfully blind. It is to pull a religious string in favor of the attnexa tion of Texas, and to excite sectorian sympathy in its showed the people the iniquity of being bound by a behalf. In aid of slavery, under the cloak of religion; wicked compact made by our fathers-showing the of what is the editor of the New-York Observer not law of God to be paramount over the laws of mancapable?

punishment is certainly destined to be overthrown establish a righteous union. in this State; and in other parts of this country, I listened to the discourse with great satisfaction al at no distant day. When it shall have been pros-trated in the dust by a regenerated public senti-such a champion as he has proved himself, in favor of ment, then they who are now zealous in its defence will endeavor to prove that they were always for its of the pulpit, should attempt any thing by way of abolition ! For the enemies of any reform are al. apology or extenuation for the silence of our clergy ways foremost to claim that they were its earliest and at the North, on the subject of slavery. est friends, after it has triumphed over all opposition. Such godly journals us the N. Y. Observer, N. religion, he alluded, among others, to the benumbing an, for the Lord's sake.'

The Question Settled. we feel no hesitancy in announcing-a fact which surprised when he adverted to the same influen vine institution!

of the congregations at the North; if perchance the Soberly, this attempt to make capital punishment a clergymen did rebuke slavery. The commotion is question of sect,—to inflame religious prejudices on the pews at the bare mention of the word, (we can ground which reason and humanity declare to be combear witness to the truth of it, having seen it ourselves.) mon .- to brand with infamy those who, in imitation A man in this pew; who was interested in shipping of Christ, would save men's lives, not destroy them,— cotton to Boston, or Liverpool, would frown; a is as despicable as its object is unmerciful, and combines the insolence of priesteralt with the malignity of round; a man out there, who sold negro cloths

knock down his cane; another, whose son had gone .

We propose to the Legislature of this State; the appointment of the Rev. Hiram A. Graves as one of the another walk out; when these men held the bread ciated with the Rev Meses. Colver, Phelps and did not like it? We could not see, if this excus Leavitt, in the christian work of breaking the necks were worth anything for the clergy at the North, why of all such criminals as that body may adjudge worthy it had not ten-fold force for those at the South-fur they would not only lose their bread and butter, but

We do not believe that Mr. Clay is opposed to John ation of Texas, delivered by Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS Tyler's neferious design, in this instance ; at least, no believing it to be the most important subject before the farther than its presentation at the present time may country at present, in a moral and religious point of put in jeopardy his (Mr C's) elevation to the Presidency, by the caplusion of the two great political parties, in case the deed be consummated. Nothing, we breathed forth the best spirit of those days, when a are confident, will prevent the annexation, at the present session but the forth the capture of man, instead present session, but the fear of such an explosion by of a self-seeking policy, actuated our legislators and Whig and Democratic leaders-an explosion that statesmen. And giving this tribute due to the memo will not merely blow the parties into fragments, but ry of our fathers, I am compelled, with grief, to make the one exception of the wicked compromise of the rights of our brethren of the colored race to a wer ceasry gain. I allude to what otherwise was noble

Mr. Phillips's whole statement of FACTS, during the last fifteen years, and their bearing upon the annex ation of Texas—the gross tyranny and chicanery of the South over the North, from the moment their slave representation in Congress gave them the pow er, to the present moment-were set forth in fearful array, and calculated to arouse the dormant manhous Constitution never dreamed of extending slavery, bu imagined the element of freedom in the Const would ultimately abolish what then existed. He suid they would have been horror-struck at the thought of forming new slave States, and that we had no constitutional right so to do :- that if they could speak from their graves, they would say to us, their degenerate sons, 'Sooner than perpetuate and extend sin very over the Union, trample the Constitution under your feet, and form another which shall have no un righteous element within it!" The hypocrisy and sinfulness of the South, in regard to slavery, were made so manifest, no doubt could possibly remain in the mind of any candid person as to what our present duty demands. All appeals to the constitution rights of the North had, on all points, been utterly unavailing. When it was for their own interest to p fer to the Constitution, well and good; when otherwise, they trampled it under their feet, and carried their point by force or fraud. There was no instant in which they had ever failed to enery any project or which they had set their hearts. Was it so with the North? The South had filled the Presidential chair. and all the other high offices in the gift of the people more than three quarters of the time since the gove ernment was formed. I could not help asking myself. 'What is the Union now?' Very like that be tween two brothers, when the eldest tyrannises over and defrauds the youngest of his rights and patrimony I hope Mr. P. may be induced to have the whol discourse published, as I believe it contains a vast deal of important information, admirably condensed, and of such a kind as could not fail to teach the North clearly its duty on this, the greatest subject which has ever concerned our country. For though nothing may transpire openly during this session, there is good reason for believing the slaveholders of the South de not intend to forego this their long cherished object Few persons take the pains to look at all the points Mr. P. brought forward, in their true connexion; and I cannot forbear again to express my earnest hope that, in some way or other, this discourse may meet

the public eye and heart, and arouse the North from its present iniquitous lethargy on this subject. In the afternoon, there was a discussion upon th same subject. Mr. Orvis, a young man, stood up it fitvor of righteousness most manfully. He was attacked on many points, but came off victoriously. I cannot pass over the truly eloquent speech of Mr. Jin nings, a colored man. All the best sympathies of my ture were enlisted in his behalf. I was quite su prised, at first, at his entire command of language, and very much struck with the force and connexion of his thoughts; until I felt that his eloquence sprung from the only real source, an overwhelming human heast. He poured forth his own deep yearnings for a more perfect freedom than the so called free black has even in New-England. His speech was worthy the best days of old Faneuil Hall, and I only regretted that it was wanting in the Christian element which the best men of our day now recognize, that vengeance, even for Freedom; is wrong.

Mr. Pierpont gave a lecture in the evening, on the effects of slavery on morality and religion. and showing that in their short-sighted adoption of ex pediency, and compromise of righteousness, they had This demoralizing and barbarous instrument of themselves would desire us to break the bond, and

In recounting the effects of slavery on morality and

Y. Evangelist, N. E. Puritan, Boston Recorder, Christian Mirror, and Congregational Journal, are now,

They were afraid to utter their moral convictions upon (like so many bloodhounds on the track of bleeding this subject. He answered the oft-repeated assertion, manity,) in full try against those who plead for the that 'Christianity could set all right, in regard to size abolition of the gallows as a salutary and christian very. He admitted, of course, that Christianity, and measure. Ten years hence, it will be equally amu- nothing else, could do this-could set it right; but, ing and instructive to see what those journals (if as one of the evils growing out of slavery, the people they should then be in existence) will have to say on this subject. A change in public sentiment (the only was stifled on this sin. Who dares rebuke slavery god they really worship) will enable them to set North of Mason's and Dixon's line ! He spoke in aside their darling passage, 'Whose shedd-th man's strong terms of its withering and immeral influence blood, &c., as readily as the revolutionary war ona over the clergy at the South. He said there were bled the clargy in those times to repudiate Peter's in-junction, 'Honor the king,' or Paul's declaration, meet this sin: -one was, to prove that it was ordained The powers that be are ordained of God, or his im- of God, and bring up Bible arguments to prove that God perative command, 'Submit to every ordinance of commanded man to make a chattel of his brother man, and of tourse to reconcile it with doing as you would be done by. Another way was, to be profoundly silen upon the subject :- and the third, to stand up as a min-That it is a Christian act to strangle human beings on ister of God's truth, and rebuke slavery as a heinouthe gallows is demonstrated by the pious editor of the sin-and be hung!! This effect upon the pulpit he con-Christian Reflector, in his last number, as follows :- sidered as one of the greatest hindrances to the cause Universalists, as well as non-resistants, are in favor of christian righteousness-a strong proof of the do f abolishing enpital punishment. It is a fact; which moralizing effects of slavery. I was, of course, quite ought to be known by persons of all religious creeds the North, to hear him lay the blame entirely on the in this Community—that the sax member of the Com- congregations (blameable as they doubtless are, for the iftee of the Hutse; who sent in his minority report most part.) In Mr. P's. endeavor to excuse his breth in favor of changing the law, [respecting the guillows,] is a Universalist. Hear! hear!! Does not this settle the question? Is it not impossible for a Universalist to be right on any subject? And if he should happen to advocate a good thing, should not every 'etangelical' soul, for that feason, oppose it, in them for other avocations-is it not too much to ask order to avoid being found in the same company? of them, that they should after their just conviction Certainly ! None but a heretic can doubt in so plain on the subject of slavery-and starve! Is more to be a case. But this is not all the proof. The Rev. edi-tor of the Reflector; while it 'presumes every Uni-yes—more of the man whose whole life and course of versalist in the Commonwealth' is opposed to neck- thought have led him to study what righteousness de breaking, says. We are sure that the Boptiets will mands of man, than the merchant, whose life-long say,. To the law and testimony. In plain English, thoughts and energies are devoted to the accumulation they will say .- Let the gallows be reverenced as a di- of dollars and cents. He gave a very graphic account

be hung. We should think, after this, that the young student of divinity would be sitate to adopt a profession which would deprive him of all manly and christian freedom. This excuse came with better grace from Mr. Pierpont, than any other clergyman in our midst;

Rockport-Saturday and Monday, 6th and 8th Beverly-Tuesday and Wednesday, 9th and 10th. Salem-Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th. Newburyport-Saturday and Monday, 13th and 15th Amesbury Mills-Tuesday, 16th. Bradford-Wednesday and Thursday, 17th and 18th. Andover, (South Parish)-Friday, 19th.

Conventions in Worcester county will be attended by Abby Kelley, Dr. E. D. Hudson, S. H. Gay, G. W. Stacey, &c.; and will be held as follows: Northern Series.

Leominster-Friday and Saturday, 5th and 6th. Ashburnham-Monday and Tuesday, 8th and 9th Gardner-Wednesday and Thursday, 10th and 11th. Hubbardston-Friday and Saturday, 12th and 13th. Petersham-Monday and Tuesday, 15th and 16th. Athol-Wednesday and Thursday, 17th and 18th Wendell Phillips will attend the Conventions

Upton, Millbury and Fitchburg.

#### To the Abolitionists of the Commonwealth,

We entreat you to keep in mind the necessity of the financial measures in the progress of the hundred Conventions. Through the efforts of the foer of the movement to represent it as being not an anti-slavery movement, but a dishonest attempt to promulate communism, non-resistance, &c., under pretence of abulishing slavery, we have frequently been defeat. We entreat you to keep in mind the necessity of dred Conventions. Through the efforts of the foes of the movement to represent it as being not an antislavery movement, but a dishonest attempt to promulgate communism, non-resistance, &c., under pretence cept at an additional expense, which will leave the for sustaining themselves, unless your liberality keep nce with the necessities created by the calumnies which are so unjustifiably put in circulation.

obstacles, the greater must be our patient, constant energy to overcome them. Let all contributions be sent in to S. Philbrick, Treasurer Mass. A. S. S.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. Gen. Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

TEST OF ITS VALUE. In a letter addressed to one of the editors of the Advent Herald, J. V. Himes entions that Mr. Miller has given eleven lectures in the city of Baltimore to full and attentive audiences A deep impression was made, and the prospect in encouraging for a glorious ingathering of souls to Again- The amount of interest created, and good effected in this city, within the last ten days, s incalculable : the whole city is moved.' If there be any meaning in these statements, beyond the usual arian flourishes, we are to understand, of course, that a great change has been wrought in the minds of the people of Baltimore, on the subject of slavery; for the reception of any dogma or doctrine, in regard to the 'Second Coming,' which does not relieve the oppressed, is good for nothing. Could Mr. Miller de with equal boldness and fidelity.

LATEST RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. A correspondpendently of the Lord? The same writer adds- ult Many in St. Louis believe that our Saviour will soon appear.' Query-How many in that polluted and Edm oppressive city believe in undoing the heavy burdens of their slaves, and openly denouncing slavery as in compatible with the religion of the Saviour?

SOCIAL REFORMER. Proposals have been issued by William A. Dunn and John Allen, for a new weekly paper in Hallowell, Me. to be called the 'Social Remer,'-price \$1 00 per annum. Its chief design will be to develope the system of Social Science, discovered by Charles Fourier of France, and to advocate the reorganization of society into associations of education and industry. It will enter into a full and fearless discussion of the evils of present society, open its columns to the advocates and enemies of as ion, and maintain the rights and interest of labor. Should sufficient encouragement be given, the first number will be issued the 4th of May. It will unquestionably be a useful and spirited periodical. Mr. Allen has long been a faithful and able laborer in the

HENRY C. WRIGHT. We have received, from this dearly beloved brother, a series of letters, (the first of dearly beloved brother, a series of letters, (the first of Wicksburg is said to be overrun with thieving which we publish this week,) in the form of a jour-blackless and assessins. nal, ending with an account of his safe arrival in Graefenberg, and his having commenced the 'cold water' treasment for his lungs, under the care of Preissnitz. He speaks confidently of deriving benefit and only saved his life by great courage.

Cassius M. Clay. We have copied the letter of this distinguished gentleman to the editor of the New York Tribune, with the flourish of Mr. Greeley annexed to it, addressed to the abolitionists. We rejoice to learn that Mr. Clay has emancipated all his slaves, (probably their value is greatly overrated by the Tribune,) but we are grieved to learn his determination to vote for Henry Clay. Any person of clear moral vision can see that his attempt to excuse the set is nakedly sophistical, and unworthy of a lover of freedom.

Doings in Maine.—We learn from the Portland Advertiser that some resolutions, introduced a few days since into the Maine House of Representatives, similar to those passed unanimously by the Massachusetts Legislature last session, were rejected by a vote of 50 years to 53 mays. Among the negatives were only two declaring in substance that the annexation of Texas mould tend to strengthen the Union, and to remove the resil of Slavery!!—Mr. Bradbury made a brief speech in support of his amendment: —Mér. Journal.

ORVILLE Dewey. We readily omit the continuation of our review of Dr. D's famous Tabercable lecture, to give place to the cogent and glowing letter of our distinguished Irish coadjutor, James Haganyon of Dublin, on the same subject. It is the more to be admired for its fidelity, because Mr. H. is of the same religious faith with Dr. D.

Death of a Naval Officer—Commodore Expressions for the same of the island, and it was thought there would be some fighting, but that the revulution would probably be suppressed without much difficulty.—Boston Merc. Jour.

DEATH OF A NAVAL OFFICER.—Commodore E-PESDLETON KESSELY, of the U. S. Navy, died at Norfolk, Va. on Thursday last, after a short but very severe attack of parulysis.

DEATH OF WILLIS GAYLORD .- The death of the gentlemen, for many years one of the editors of the Genese: Farmer, and, since the death of Judge Buel, senior editor of The Cultivater, occurred on the 27th inst, at his residence, Limeruck Farm, in Onondage

He was 56 years of age.

All cas way.—The town of Jackson, in New-Hamp shire, gave, at the late election for Governor, 93 votes for Steele, the regular Democratic candidate, and none for any other person.

The Legislatore of Moine, which adjourned a favorable of Steele, the regular Democratic candidate, and none for any other person.

The Despotie and Bloody South !

IT It is only a fortnight since we published a long catalogue of bloody crimes committed at the South in ing, which have occurred since that brief period.

Mr. Pierpont, than any other clergyman in our midst; for though he endeavored to excuse his brethren of the clergy, he has never faltered in the performance of his own duty.

A LISTENER.

THE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

All the Conventions which last two days will begin at 1 o'clock, P. M. of the day first named, (excepting that of Salem, which will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.) Where only one day is named, they will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.) Where only one day is named, they will commence at 10 A. M.

Conventions in Plymonth, Bristol and Essex counties will be attended by S. S. Foster, Charles L. Remond, and J. M. Spear, and will take place as follows:

Rockport—Saturday and Monday, 6th and 8th.

Research Treeder and Wednesday, 9th and 10th.

In Massachusetts.

Runaneay Negrees.—We learn from the Hanesville (Miss.) Free Press of the 1st of March, that part of a gang of ronaway negroes have been caught. It appears that several farmers armed and stationed themselves in the vicinity of the place, determined to secure alive, if possible, the whole gang They had not been waiting long in ambush before six negroes and their expected appearance, when the company from the country bade them surrender. The negroes immediately presented two guns in the face of the foremost of the party, Jeremiah King and Charles King, but before they could execute their murderous designs, these gentlemen fired upon and shot them down, one of whom attempted it discharge his piece at J. King, while he lay wounded. Throe of the gang made their escape during the skirmish, while the remaining one brandished a large knife, about a foot in tength, with the most savage defiance. A blow from the barrel of the empty gun of J. King, dexterously dealt, soon laid him prostrate beside his fallen companions!

One of the negroes shot died vesterday morning—

onions!

One of the negroes shot died yesterday morning-the other is expected to live but a short time

Duel.—Col. Cunningham and a Mr. McGowen fought with rifles at Hamburgh, S.C. on the 15th inst. The arrangements of the affair were these: Thirty paces, with United States rifles. Col. Wigfall acting as Cunningham's second, and Mr. B. Y. Martin. as McGowen's. There was only one fire passed, Cunningham's ball passing through the back part of McGowen's head'; Cunningham escaping untouched The surgeons of McGowen' think that with great care he will recover, and not without.

The St. Louis New Era of the 12th, ult. says:

From a passenger who came down to-day on board
the steamer Borons, we learn that a difficulty occurred
on last Friday, near St. Francisville, Clark county,
Missouris, between a Mr. T. L. Dradman, Mr. Richard D. Phillips, a constable, and a Major Moss, in
which, after a few words, Phillips drew a pistol and
shot Moss through the body, and afterwirds beat him
over the head with the loaded end of a whip. Moss
survived but a few minutes Phillips and Dradman
have been arrested, and were to undergo an examination next day. tion next day.

FATAL RESCONTRES .- An affray, growing out of

of abolishing slavery, we have frequently been defeated in our attempts to obtain places of meeting, except at an additional expense, which will leave the ept at an additional expense, which will leave the riends who have visited you without adequate means or sustaining themselves, unless your liberality keep are with the necessities created by the calumnies think the necessities created by the calumnies thick are so unjustifiably put in circulation.

which are so unjustifiably put in circulation.

Nothing shall be wanting on our part, to sustain the movement, and with your strenuous co-operation and lately at Warrenton, Miss., by a Mr. Keating. The Constitutionalist says that some dispute arose and high words ensued, when Du B. shot at Keating and missed the constitutional stays that some dispute arose and high words ensued, when Du B. shot at Keating and missed him. The former ran, but his adversary fired twice, and the second shot proved mortal.

MURDER IN NEW ORLEANS .- On the 21st ult Captain Auguste Moulin, while passing along Pry-tanea street, was struck on the head with a piece of iron ore, by a man who immediately fled. The wounded man was taken to the watch-house, by some persons alarmed by his groans, but died on the way. In negro named Alfred was arrested next day, charge with the murder.

A BLOODY FIGHT.—A few days since, in the par-ish of St. Martin, Louisians, a recontre occurred be-tween two free colored men—one armed with an axe and the other with an adve.

Murder .- On the 8th inst., a dispute occurred James Fagan and Chas. Rhoades, when the former in the heat of passion, shot the latter through the neck and he died instantly. Fagan gave himself up, and was recognized to sppear before the next circuit cour of Ralls county.

A fatal reacontre took place at Springfield, Greens county, Ala., 20th ult, in white Alast Carlos while by a bowie knife, by Thomas Meadows, who has been committed for trial.

Assassination - While a man by the name of Ro pressed, is good for nothing. Could Mr. Miller deliver eleven lectures against slavery in that city, without being driven beyond its precincts, or lynched? We are quite certain that he could not; and our inference is, that Satan and his minions are incomparably less excited in view of the burning of the world by material fire, than they would be if the proposition to abolish the slave system were enforced upon them. Assassingly Sentiatel, Sth ult.

\*\*Reseassination.\*\*—While a man by the name of Rogers was going to his boat lying at the lower part of he city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of he city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of he city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of he city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of he city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of he city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of he city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of he city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of he city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of he city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of he city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of his city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of his city on Wednesday night, he was stopped by an easier was going to his boat lying at the lower part of he head the head of head of

The Mobile Advertiser has rumors of a shocking RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. A correspondthe Advent Herald, writing from St. Louis, support Straken has led up by the form of the number was killed. One of the survivors was arressays—Brother Stephen has left us, but the Lord is ted in the place at the time, and the other made his still here. Query—Does this brother travel inde-

Murder.—A quarrel between two brothers, named Edmond and John Williams, of Yazoo Co., Miss., on the 7th instant, resulted in the almost instant death of the latter by the discharge of a gun by the other.

Stabbing .- The Osage (Mo.) Yeoman of the 7th inst., says that the Hon. B. P. Mayer, Senator from that district, had been stabbed with a small knife a few days before by Elijah Cherry. Mr. Mayer's situation was deemed very critical. Cherry had been examined and discharged.

Murder .- On Saturday last, three slaves were com Murder.—On Saturday last, three slaves were com-mitted to the jail of this county, from Ballard county, charged with the murder of their master, Mr. Stew-art, of that county. Some misunderstanding had taken place between Mr. Stewart and his slaves, we understand, while in a field together. Mr. Stewart had threatened to use violent measures towards one of the negroes, when they turned upon him, over powered him and beat him to death.—Paducak Kentuckian, 27th.

Murder .- An Irishman named William Hickey we Murder.—An Irishman named William Hickey was murdered, in a house at the back of Mr. Sherburne's plantation, a few miles below the town of Plaquemine, on Wednesday evening last, by another Irishman named John McWilliams. The deed was perpetrated with which the murderer inflictor. with a dirk knife, with which the murderer inflicte no less than nine wounds upon his victim.—McWi liams is in jail.—N. O. Pic. 28th ult.

Several disturbances have taken place upon two

To be Hung.—The Court of Fardents, composed of the Governor and Council, of New-Jersey, at its last sitting, refused to pardon Rosean Keen, who was conden ned to be hung at Bridgeton some time since, but reprievd. She will be executed on Friday, the 26th day of April.

entereste Farmer, and, since the death of the enterest of the serior ection of The Cultivator, occurred on the 27th nst., at his residence, Limcruck Farm, in Onondage ounty.

Ex-Gov. Carroll died at Nashville of the 22d ultitude was 56 years of age.

Hall, the murderer of Mrs. Bacon, at Middletown (Ct) has confessed the whole transaction, and the money stolen has been recovered. Hall has been ecceived to be hung in June. He experted all others sue petied of participation.

Connecticut Election. The State election took place on Monday last, and all parties made the most tremendous efforts. The returns from all the towns in the State, except three, show that the Whig candidate for Governor, Baldwin, lacks 400 of an election by the people, and stand—Baldwin, 27,346; Cleaveland, dem. 25,905; Gilfaf, Liberty party and scattering, 1589.

land, dem. 25,905; Gitter, Erectly ing, 1589.

In the Legislature out of 2f Senators the Whigs have elected 16, and of Representatives the Whigs have elected 94, democrats 79, no choice 35; making a majority as it now stands for the whigs of 15. Leat year the democrats had 118, whigs 75, no choice 28—quite a difference from this year certainly.

New-Hampshire.—As far as heard from, the majority for Steele, the regular Democratic candidate for Governor, is 3,422 over all others. Eight Democrats and one Conservative are elected to the Senate, and there are three vacancies. The Democratic majority in the House, as far as heard from, is 70.

DR BUCHANAN'S LECTURES ON NEBROL

BTRE PRIENDS OF NERROLOGY, feeling a fively in terest in the diffusion of a science so profound, so in teresting, and so important to mankind, propose to form a large, popular class, of not less than Five Hundred, to receive a course of instruction from Dr. Buchanan. They invite your attention and subscription to the following programme of the Course of Lectures. The Lectures will be delivered on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week, unless other evenings should be preferred by a majority of the class, and the tickets will be placed at the extremely low price of ONE DOLLAS, that none may be prevented from attended, as heretofore, by the high price of the private courses. If the class be made sufficiently large, but one Lecture will be given weekly, or the class may be divided into two. This Course will not only develope the principles of philosophy of Neurology, but will be accompanied by interesting, new and wonderful experiments. The following will be the subjects of the lectures:

LECTURE I.—The structure of the SKULL, and the general anatomy of the BRAIN; demonstrative of a certain degree of truth and of various errors in practi-

CAL PRIENOLOGY.
LECTURE II.—THE DOUBLE BRAIN and double LECTURE II.—THE DOUBLE BRAIN and double body; DECUSSATION, or crossing of the organs and nerves; errors of anatomists; connexion of the brain and body; how to sever their connexion; how to deprive one of control over his own body.

LECTURE III.—General review of the GALLIAN SYSTEM OF PHRENOLOGY, and comparison of the old system with that derived from experiment; new dectrines of the Organology of the Brain.

the old system with that derived from experiment; new decirines of the Organology of the Brain. LECTURE IV.—THE NEW SYSTEM OF PHY-SIOLOGY.—Explanation of the various phenomena of life; digestion; respiration; circulation of the blood; heat and cold; muscular strength; health and disease; sleeping and waking; life and death; vision; hearing; feeling; touch; taste; smell; san-

vision; hearing; feeling; touch; taste; smell; sanity; and insunity.

Lecture V.—HUMAN IMPRESSIBILITY, and
its philosophy; the art of experimenting upon the
impressible, and of destroying impressiblity. Explanation of a new method of discovering character from
the head; a certain test for character; how to determine the vital power of an organ; how to determine the health and vigor of the constitution; how to determine longevity; how to determine the destiny of
children.

LECTURE VI.-INTELLECT, MEMORY AND SLEEP. Explanation of dreaming; marks of a dreamer; various modes of producing sleep; healthy, natural sleep; mesmeric slumber; somnambulism; wakefulness, its cause; dangers of mesmerism and mode of necessaries there.

mode of preventing them.

LECTURE VII.—THE TRIUNE NATURE OF MAN; sympathy of the mind with the brain, and of the brain with the body; wonderful effects produced by operating upon the human body; philosophy of correspondences; grand physiological discoveries.

LECTURE VIII.—MEDICAL APPLICATION OF NEUROLOGY; art of relieving local pains; headache, toothache, debility, syncope, cough, cold, fever, ague, dyspepsia, and inflammatory diseases. Advice to impressible persons, and remarks upon the use of medicine and size of doses. Pausciples or Dieter ics; influence of food upon the constitution and characteristics.

LECTURE IX.-PATHOGNOMY. The mathe natical science of expression; philosophy of manners and gestures. This beautiful discovery of the laws of muscular movement is the result of years of investigation, and gives a deep insight into the fundamental laws of our being. Buston, March 31.

The first course of these Lectures was delivered by Dr. Buchanan, at the Ritchie Hall, on Tuesday evening last, to a crowded class. The price for the entire course is so low, and the importance of the subject is so great, that we hope very many more will improve this rare opportunity to investigate and understand the wonderful science of Neurology. The next lecture will be delivered at Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening. Let it be thronged.

Receipts

Into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, from March 1 to April 1, 1844.

From S. I. Goodrich, Waltham, to redoem pledge, by W. A. White, \$10.00 Collection at Waltham Convention, 8.90 From Stoneham Female A. S. Society, by W.

Treasurer, Mary H. Lincoln, Hingham, Dr. Walter Channing, Boston,

A friend; Elizabeth Rodman, New-Bedford, "Elizabeth Rodman, New-Bedford, 50 00
A friend in Boston, 50 00
D. B. Morey, Charlestown, 5 00

"Lynn Female A. S. Sewing Circle, to redeem pledge, by A. L. Breed, Treasurer, 10 00
Collections by W. A. White,
From Concord Female A. S. Society, by Mary
M. Brooks, Secretary, to redeem pledge
made at annual meeting, 12 00

S. PHILBRICK, Treasurer. April 2, 1844.

NORFOLK COUNTY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in WEST ROXBURY, on THURSDAY, 18th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of the slave throughout the county, and elsewhere, are carnestly invited to attend in large numbers. A very interesting meeting may be antic-ipated. JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Secretary.

N. B. The place of meeting will be indicated in he next Liberator. BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The next quarterly meeting of the Boston Female A. S. Society will be field at the Marloboro', Hall No. 4, on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 10th, at 3 o'clock. All ladies interested are requested to attend. S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

DIED.—In this city, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Dea. Nathaniel Willis, aged 62. At the Buarding House of the Northampton Asso-ciation, (Mass.) on the 29th March, Miss LUCETTA PUTRAM, of Rome, Ashtabula County, Ohio, aged 24 years. Miss Petnam came from the West, last October, to visit her sister, Laure P. Boyle—was taken ill in Dacember, and after enduring with extraordinary fortitude and patience, extreme suffering, during the last three months, she fell asleep in peace, and in the hope of a glorious immortality.

JUST OPENED, BY ISAIAH C. RAY, At No. 17 Purchase Street. NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF JOHN BAILEY, large assortment of Ladies' and Gent's BOOTS AND SHOES CONSISTING OF

MEN'S call fair stitched BOOTS; " " M EN'S call fair stitched BOOTS; "
and kip pegged "cowhide "
seal thick and thin
telf and kip BOWNINGS;
Boys' calf and cowhide BOOTS;
"SHOES and IRROGANS;
Women's thick Gaiter BOOTS, "SHOES;
thin kid and morocco BUSKINS;
"sewed and peg'd leather "
Missee" "kid "kid "
and leather BOOTS;
Children's "and leather BOOTS;

Children's "A" (1)
Besides a large assertiment, too numerous to mention.

If The above Goods are warranted the bast in the market, made directly for this Store, and will give attifaction as to price and quality.

Fleave call and examine.

New Bedford, April 5.

language amplored unoted by the Intelligence to a National chainened that celly both sides of the Potomac. An age of Washington at dawnings of any of this Union from Texas. -York Herald. lay, March 27th.

grossmen yestenis, a Trenty would have to the Senate of some doubts whether the consummate he waited for Head of the consummate he make it. The consummate he waited for Head of the consummate he waited for Head of the consummate he waited to it—and the sack in favor of the consummate he waited have done my den, aweeping he least shall have he waited one my den, all doome during my intlemen, it does shall not give very oot of our territor, one foot, rely as it ple will surtain as

me so much please my country at the nen. ry possible years!

Locke, of Chamagnet which only 7 1.9 pos

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VOL

#### POETRY.

From the Essex Transcript. STANZAS FOR THE TIMES.

Written on reading the sentence of John L. Brown of South Carolina, who is to be executed on the 25th of April, 1844, for the crime of assisting a female slave to escape from bondage :

Ho! thou who seekest late and long A license from the Holy Book For brutal lust and Helf's red wrong, Man of the Pulpit, look !--Lift up those cold and atheist eyes, This ripe fruit of thy teaching see : And tell us how to Heaven will rise The incense of this sacrifice-This blossom of the Gallows Tree!-

Search out for SLAVERY's hour of need Some fitting text of sacred writ;" Give Heaven the credit of a deed Which shames the netter pit.

Kneel, smooth blasphemer, unto Him, Whose truth is on thy lips a lie, Ask that his bright-winged cherubim May bend around that scaffold grlm, To guard and bless and sanctify !-

Ho! champion of the people's cause-Suspend thy loud and vain rebuke Of foreign wrong and Old world laws, Man of the Senate, look !-Was this the promise of the free, The great hope of our early time,-That Slavery's poison vine should be Upborne by Preedom's prayer-nursed tree,

Send out the summons, East and West, And South and North-let all be there, Where he who pitied the oppressed Swings out in sun and air. Let not a democratic hand The grisly hangmen's task refuse; There let each loyal patriot stand Awaiting Slavery's command To twist the rope and draw the noose !-

But vain is irony-unmeet Its cold rebuke for deeds which start In fiery and indignant beat The pulses of the heart. Leave studied wit and guarded phrase For those who think, but do not feel : Let men speak out in words which raise Where'er they fall an answering blaze, Like flints which strike the fire from steel.

Still let a mousing Priesthood ply Their garbled text and gloss of sin, And make the lettered scroll deny Its living soul within ; Still let the place-fed titled knave Plead Robbery's right with purchased lips, And tell us that our fathers gave For Freedom's pedestal, a slave,

For frieze and moulding, chains and whips !-But ye who own that higher law, Whose tablets in the heart are set, Speak out in words of power and awe, That God is LIVING YET! Breathe forth once more those tones sublime, Which thrilled the burdened Prophet's lyre, And in a dark and evil time Smote down on Israel's fast of crime

And gift of blood, a rain of fire! Oh, not for us the graceful lay, To whose soft measures lightly move The Dryad and the woodland fay, O'er-looked by Mirtir and Love : But such a stern and startling strain

As Britain's hunted bards Bung don From Snowden to the conquered plain, Where harshly clauked the Saxon chain On trampled field and smoking town.

By Liberty's dishonored name; By man's lost hope and failing trust. By words and deeds which bow with shame Our foreheads to the dust, By the exulting Tyrant's sneer; Borne to us from the old world's thrones, And, by his victims' grief, who hear In sunless mines and dungeons drear, How Freedom's land her falth disowns !-Speak out in acts: the time for words

Has passed, and deeds alone suffice : In the loud clang of meeting swords, The softer music dies! Act-act in God's name, while ye may, Smite from the Church her leprous limb, Throw open to the light of day The bondman's cell, and break away

The chains the State has bound on him Ho !- every true and living soul, To freedom's perilled alter bear The freeman's and the christian's whole, Tongue, pen, and vote, and prayer!

One last great battle for the Right One short sharp struggle to be free !-To do is to succeed-our fight Is waged in Heavens' approving sight-The smile of God is Victory !

Three new publications from the pen of Rev. Dr. Junkin, President of Miami College, Rev. A.ex. McCaine of the Methodist Protestant church, and of a clergyman of the Cincianati Synod, defending slavery on scriptural ground, have recently made their appea

From the Christian Register.

WHO ARE THE FREE? He is not free who dares to sin. Or aid another in the wrong; Who, fearing man, will not begin The work which conscience urges strong: He is not free, whose lips are dumb, While innocence by craft is crushed; He is a slave, that will not come To help the weak, whose voice is hushed. He is not free, who cathot rule That spirit by his Maker given, Who, through his life, is made the tool Of vice, by every passion driven: He is not free, who dreads to think, Or seldom speaks his honest thought; Who has no mind, but on the brink Of other's forms, his own bath wrought.

He is not free, whose soul is bound To follow sect, or creed, or clan; Where highest motives lead, he's found; Where all is right, there walks the man Such free-born spirits, God hath given,

His word's a lamp to light their way, In golden chains he draws to heaven,

And none but slaves need go astray. From the Concord Register. SONNET TO TRUTH.

Thy course is onward still, immortal Truth! Though Error's train thy progress may oppose, Still shalt thou triumph o'er thy mightiest fues And show the strength of thy perennial youth. 'Mid all the conflicts of thy rugged way, 'Mid the suvenomed shafts of sin and hell,

Thy beams have brightened like the opening day, And spread to realms where sons of darkness dwell Sure thou shalt conquer! The Eternal One Shall cause thy glory to outshine the sen; Error shall quail before thee and retire, While glorious victories are ever thine;

High Heaven with rapture shall thy hosts inspire, And bid earth bow in hounge at thy shrine! Brown University, March, 1844.

his life were, passed in connexion with the friends of bumanity in his native land, preparing for those great changes which his clear vision foresaw would belong to the era which is now opening upon us. The 'Letters' were addressed to an anniable, talented and influential advocate of the Social Reform proposed by which would be taken in view of a milder penalty.

when it cannot be made in physics. Though the physical spring be dry, the moral spring is always inexhaustible; and through this thousands may be irrigated. It is less difficult to guide a starving man to Love, than to make an over-fed man think. We can always direct a man to the Love within, though we may not have the means in our pocket to give him a new coat. The latter is good, if we can get it for him; but the former service ought never to be

neglected.
The moral missionary, I repeat again and again, The moral missionary, I repeat again and again, must ever faithfully express, that physical conditions ought to be subordinate to moral and intellectual ones, till he has obtained attention to the same; for as ground must be prepared for seed, so must the

moral and intellectual spheres be prepared for the physical Nature to be developed in.

It is indeed a great truth to declare that man's character is moral, not physical; that it requires altogether good moral conditions, and not a superabundant supply of physical possessions.

It is also a great truth, that man's character is not formed by, but for him. Moral character is more

why not, if the law is good, and drawn from the law of God? Why not honor him, if he does a good and feelings, in, and through, and by which are formed the moral conditions suitable for developing moral character—in the same way that physical forms need physical conditions, intellectual faculties need intellectual conditions, the moral character must have moral conditions; and these last are altogether of Love.

As the physical nature and physical conditions, in the absence of the moral nature and the moral conditions, grow werse and worse, we must, to prevent man entirely sinking, pay undeviating attention to

king, pay u

the moral nature and the moral condit The intellectual nature and the intellectual conditions always follow the moral nature and the moral conditions; so that in gaining the former, we secure the latter.—J. P. GREAVES.

### Minority Report on Capital Punishment.

isled with death? It will be said, that it devolves on the Legislature, the assembled representatives of the whole people. But are they elected with reference to the life or death of the members of society? Not at all. All the varied influences imaginable are brought to bear upon the elections held throughout the State. All kinds of excitements exist in the bosoms of those communities that delegate men to meet, and make laws for them. With this fact, how changeable must legislation always be! Much that is done one year, will be undone the next. What one Legislature will declare is just and right, the next will condemn as the height of injustice. Now, can it be possible that the lives of individual men are to be put in such strange keeping? If human life is made to depend on the uncertain legislation of assembled bodies, then, indeed, do men hold their lives as tenants at the will of their neighbors. For instance, yesterday certain crimes, according to that society assumes to itself such an awful responsibility as the lives of its members? And especially, when it suffers human life to rest on the whims, the caprices, the prejudices, and the changeful opinions of its annual legislators? If the penalty of death is founded on the principles of justice and right, then there ought to be an uniformity in all the criminal codes of enlightened and civilized nations. The very fact that it is in itself an evil of the first magnitude.

would make to relieve themselves of the difficulty, unless they should assume the position of the position of the position of the first murders, opened the door for the commission of a vast amount of crime; whereupon the Deity, revoking the previous order, commanded the sacrifice of human life, to stay the mighty avalanche of accumulating guilt! But, passing by these first outbreaks of violence, we come to that main pillar of this already tottering fabric, 'Whoso shed-

REFORMATORY.

The Antecedent to Reform.

FRIEND GARRISON:

I respectfully submit it to you, that some service would be rendered to those, whether of the Fourier or other schools, who are now so carnestly engaged in promoting social reforms, by the publication, in the laberator, of the subjoined article, which is taken from a work lately issued in England, comprising 'Letters and Extracts from the MS writings of James Pierrepoint Greaves.' It is well known to the philanthropist, that Mr. G. was the intimate friend of Pestalozzi, It may not be so well known, that the later years of his hife were, passed in connection with the friends of bumanity in his native land, preparing for those great.

Another evil, growing out of the law of blood for details and connection with the friends of bumanity in his native land, preparing for those great.

ters' were addressed to an aniable, talented and influential advocate of the Social Reform proposed by Robert Owen to Alexander Campbell, who now, I believe, accepting the newer views of Sacred Socialism, is occupied, heart and soul, in promulgating them. The Book may be had of Miss Peabody. West street.

Boston, Feb. 21, 1844.

The absolute necessity of morally conditionating man most be earnestly pressed upon public attention. The absolute necessity of morally conditionating man must be earnestly pressed upon public attention. Suppose a man is in a state of starvation, and death the end of it, should this prevent us from directing his attention to the inner life, that dieth not? Should any quantity of physical distress which we can not remove, deter us from doing that which no physical abundance can procure?

A door is often open in difficulties, that is shut in prosperity; and shall we not avail ourselves of these difficulties, to plead for a good that is of another order, class, kind, and degree, than physical substances minister to, and which, coming from Love, manifests

A door is often open in difficulties, that is shut in prosperity; and shall we not avail ourselves of these difficulties, to plead for a good that is of another order, class, kind, and degree, than physical substances minister to, and which, coming from Love, manifests Love in its progress and in its results?

The less prosperous men are in external things, the more the door that is opened for internal things should be widened and widened. Instead of regretting what we cannot prevent, let us advance into the inner field, where there are no hindrances whatsoever. We can, without money and without price, help to morally conditionate man for embracing the inner good, though we want price and money to procure a small quantity of physical good. You may be always certain of success within, if you appeal to the monitor within, though you may not have success without, by reason of outward physical obstacles.

Man is morally liberated by quite other means than those by which he is physically liberated. This distinction it is very important to remark, and keep constantly in mind.

Though the necessaries of the common or exterwould awaken in the criminal generous and noble feelings, it must be done by acts of kindness and justice. It is an established fact, that crime does Though the necessaries of the common or external life may be scantily supplied, yet the necessaries of the uncommon, or esteric life, are always at hand, and internal misery is impossible for those who use them. In the midst of want, we may have plenty; while in too many instances we have the fullest evidence, that in the midst of plenty, we have want.

A permanent step can always be made in morals when it cannot be made in physics. Though the mands that they should yield that point till it has.

Their own favorite system of blood for blood has been tried for ages, and with what success, their tens and hundreds of thousands of murdered victims

As our penal code has been made milder for a long lapse of time, murders and crimes have been less frequent. The spirit of mercy and kindness is infusing itself into all classes, as well as into all the institutions of society. Government, in many cases has met the demands of public opinion. In regard to executions being had in public places, the public voice called for a change, and the government has heeded the voice of the people. Secrecy is now demanded, and not public notoriety and exposure. This change on the part of the government, in regard to the public spectacle of executions, is in fact yielding the whole ground as to the public benefit to be derived from them. disturbed by an excess of physical conditions, than it is by a deficiency of them, and may be formed under the most unfavorable existing physical circumstances.

Moral character is more disturbed by an excess of physical conditions, than wish to see them, not hold intercourse with him who executes legal vengeance. The executioner is not honored in his office as other men are: And why not, if the law is good, and drawn from the law of God? Why not honored in it has not been also become a superficient of God? Why not honored in it has not been also been an excess of them, and may be executed legal vengeance.

is the support of the law as drawn from the scriptures. A certain class fence of capital punishment on such arguments as can be drawn from the Bible. With the deepest sincerity of purpose, they appeal to the law and the testimony. If the scriptures really support it, as they very honestly suppose that they do, they must adhere to its support, though there may be other and weighty objections against it. Such men regard the subject with a sort of religious veneration, and almost deep it specifications to require a support the subject with a sort of religious veneration. But, in further investigation of this subject, we are led to ask, whether there are any evils peculiar to this mode of punishing crime, which ought to deter society from its use? It does appear that there are manifold evils, and of such a character or the subject with a sort of religious veneration, and almost deem it sacrilegious to argue against its rightfulness or expediency. With such men it stands on that sure foundation, the law of God; consequently cannot be controverted. There is no way of convincing such minds but to go to the same are manifold evils, and of such a character or the subject with a sort of religious veneration. way of convincing such minds but to go to the scrip-tures, and show them wherein they greatly err. Gladly would I leave this task to those skilled in ter society from its use? It does appear that there way or convincing such minds but to go to use scriptures, and show them wherein they greatly err. to weigh much in effecting a change. It will only be necessary to state a few. One of the greatest tevils attending this, is the uncertainty of legislation. Who are to determine what crimes are to be punished with death? It will be said, that it devolves on with a very firm conviction that it can be fully shown to appear that the subject untouched. I approach it, then, ished with death? It will be said, that it devolves on with a very firm conviction that it can be fully shown to appear that the subject untouched. lives as tenants at the will of their neighbors. For instance, yesterday certain crimes, according to law, merited death; to-day it is otherwise, and to-morrow it will change again. If human law was right yesterday, when it demanded death as a penity for a particular crime, it is wrong to-day, when it does not demand it. Is it not a very great evil, that society assumes to itself such an awful responsibility as the lives of its members? And carried the value of the most very fact that it is otherwise must show its injustice, and make manifest that it is in itself an evil of the first magnitude.

Our own penal code has been, and is now, perhaps, as perfect as any other; but yet, on examination, it shows some of the greatest inconsistencies. It punishes with death, murder committed with malice aforethought. In this instance, the intention makes the criminality; but the same intention, the same malice aforethought, cherished for months, and even years, when brought to exercise itself without success in the destruction of its victim, is not punished with death. So if a man, suddenly provoked by injury, rises up in anger and kills his injurer, his life shall not be the forfeit; but if he goes home and sleeps upon it, and then kills his injurer, his life must in this case pay the debt.

In this case, society assumes that the injured man, on reflection, should forbear violence and forgive; but with the same reflection, society will not forbear or forgive. In this case, the injury or provocation is the same, whether life is forfeited or not; but how different the peralty! So, as the law formerly stood, in the case of female honor and character. The wretch who with brazen face met his victim, and with brutal force accomplished his purpose, was he ever so ignorant, must forfeit his life; but the society-honored villain, who, with a smiling face and fair exterior, comes into the bosom of the unsuspecting and happy family, under the gato of this suthority, in direct violation of phypocrisy and deceit, and there deliberately singles out his victim, and with treachery and falsehood ac-

understanding the true meaning of this? Translations have differed very materially even in the rendering of this. Critics in all ages have differed much in understanding it. Calvin dissents very much in understanding it. Calvin dissents very much from the present letter of the passage. Le Clerc gives it a different rendering. Various other learned men render this passage so as to affect its present sense very materially. It is well known to those who are conversant with other translations of the old scriptures, that there are very important differences in the translations of many passages. The difference in many cases changes the entire sense. In one very popular translation of this passage into a modern language, it is rendered thus: 'All that shed human blood, its blood shall be shed.' Here the sense is essentially changed. But, passing all these considerations, what shall we make of it, if we bind ourselves to its letter? Nothing is here said of murder with malice aforethought, but simply the shedding of man's blood. But, admit for argument's sake that this means to kill. Then it reads, that whoseever kills a man, shall be killed by a man. But it will be recollected that this was addressed to the individual man, not to government; for at that time there was meane established. It does not shall be the moral, of them, and, when human laws recognized the moral, then, and, when human laws recognized to the moral, when human laws a submitted to the moral, or because God was its author. So it must be seen, that such an defect it must be said that he resisted the ordinances of God. The world can take either hum of the distinct of the divine authority of the divine authority of human laws is allogether unwarrantable. With such an appeal to scripture for the divine authority of human laws is allogether unwarrantable. With such an impression on the public mind in past days, and such conclusions drawn from to the individual man, not to government; for at that time there was none established. It does not say that government shall kill the manslayer, but man shall do it. Now, if this be taken as a command of shall do it. Now, if this be taken as a command of God, imperative in its character, who can see the end of individual slaughter, till all human blood be shed? The man who kills the manslayer sheds blood as much as the first, and his blood must be shed in return: This difficulty which the literal translation of this verse offers, aught to be explained by those

who go to war, must meet with the consequences of war. But it is said, with great assurance by some, that this ancient writing must be a law of God, because the Mosaic code demanded life for life. But cause the Mosaic code demanded the for the. But is such an inference to be fairly drawn? This conclusion would admit of some probability, if murder had been the only crime in the Mosaic code punishable with death. But there are numerous others, and some of these very trivial, having regard only to their religious rites and ceremonies.

In the penal code of the Jews, there were about thirty causes for inflicting death. These are various in their character, consisting of murder, kidnap-

ous in their character, consisting of murder, kidnapping, witchcraft, keeping an unruly ox, usurping
the priestly office, blasphemy, cursing parents, violating the Sabbath day, making holy ointment, and
many others. Now, we ask in all candor, if it is
to be understood that God enacted all these laws,
and annexed their penalties? If so, when did be
ever repeal any of them? Why do men select one,
two, or three of these, and say that all the rest are
repealed? Is such the fact? No man can prove
any such position. No man can point out one purticle of evidence that God ever repealed one single
oth. If God ever required the execution of this peiota. If God ever required the execution of this penal code, he requires it now. And is the Christian world ready to come to this point? Are Christians ready to hang a man for picking sticks on the Sab-bath day? For adultery? For cursing father or mother? And why not, according to this code of laws, as much as for murder? This law is just as daws, as much as for murder? This law systems declarative on one thing as another. It may well be asked, whether this penal code of the Jews is to be a stumbling block in the way of human improvement in all future generations, for the want of intelligence enough to discern between the false and the true? If it must be admitted that these and the true? If it must be admitted that these laws were specially made by God, we must admit many other things on the same authority. Slavery has the divine sanction in the same manner. Deceit and cruelty had the same divine order. War and bloodshed, with the butchery of the innocent, were divinely commanded. But is the Christian to believe all this, in direct opposition to Christ's teaching and life? Is the Christian to pray to God to curse and smitch is foos show no mercy to his energy. ing and life? Is the Christian to pray to curse and smite his foes, show no mercy to his enemies, because Moses, and David, and others, so charter for the Providence and Worcester Railroad company has passed the Massachusetts Legislature.

their precept? code, can tell why we should not. The truth of all this matter lies here in this small compass. The moral law was of God, and consequently divine; the penal code was of men, cons ently human and fallible. The moral law and the penal law were opposite in their natures. One was the law of life; the other the law of death. One said positively, 'Thou shalt not kill;' the other de-clared, Thou shalt kill. One allayed the evil passions of human nature : the other fanned them to a flame. One tended to make them mild and peacea ble; the other made them boisterous and warlike One breathed forgiveness; the other breathed revenge. 'Thou shalt not kill!'-How positive, how glorious, how divine! This one divine command ould it have exerted its salutary influence, would of itself, have been sufficient to have stayed the hand of cruelty and war. This may well be called the ing citade! of the sanctity of human life. Nothing can overturn it. The gates of hell cannot pre vail against it. It is as universal, as God is omni-present. It goes out to every soul of man. It knows no king or subject, no priest or people. It knows only the individual man, and to him it speaks in the

oice of God, 'Thou shalt not kill.'

But it is said that the whole code of Moses has thus saith the Lord 'attached to all its enactments Admit this, and what does it show? Why simply this, that the people considered all their legislation as having the divine sanction, and all their laws as coming from God, and their rulers of God's appointment. This being their feeling and belief, it was

thus written, and thus it descends to the world. It is with many men now, as it was with that peo ple then. Many tell us even now, that rulers are God's ministers, and the laws enacted by men are God's laws, which men must implicitly obey. Now, if such men were to write honestly of our laws, as they professedly believe and teach, they would write a thus saith the Lord' appended to each of them.
Such men, as are so tenacious of the divine authority of human laws, make constant appeals to the writings of Paul, to support their positive. writings of Paul, to support their position. They tell us, Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers for there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Whoever therefore resisteth the powers resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation.' This passage, with many, settles the whole question. Kings have a divine right, and laws a divine origin, and it is morally wrong to act

But admit, for argument, the divine authority of human laws; and where do we find even Paul himself? Did Paul obey the existing powers? Did he case to speak and teach, in the name of Jesus, when rulers so ordered it? Did the apostles cease their ministry of life at the command of kings? And when rulers so ordered it? Did the apostles cease their ministry of life at the command of kings? And why not, if they were God's ministers? Paul himself, and the other apostles, spent their lives in opposition to the commands of kings, and in violation of human laws. They did not besitate in their duty because men said they must desist. Paul did not fear the damnation that he said was to be received by those who resisted. Christ did not obey human laws, when those laws conflicted with moral right. All the requirements of human laws, that came within the compass of moral truth, he acceded to, but he goes no further. He preached and taught such doctrines as he knew would cause a great commodition with the neanle, but he did he fearlessly. And while the history of his life and death is before the while the history of his life and death is before the world! He ever held all power as subordinate to moral power, and all law to moral law. He had the higher law of God written upon his heart, and consequently, needed not the scrolls of parchiments. The world must plainly see, that no man can appeal to the lives or words of Christ, or the apostles to prove that they gave heed to human laws in conflict.

How ed over him.

Cupital Panishment.—Pethions have been presented to use legislature to do away capital punishment. It is time this barbarous custom was dispensed with in civilized communities.—New Lisbea Aurora.

Ohio.—A bill to abolish public executions in Ohio was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 48 to 16, in the Lower House, on the 7th.

A Dreadful Case of Lynching,

A correspondent of the Providence Journal, wil-ting from New-Orleans, and giving an account of the origin and progress of Lynchlaw, and the fright-ful excesses which are sometimes committed under its auspices, mentions an instance of a more private exercise of this authority, that we have not before

return: This difficulty which the literal translation of this verse offers, ought to be explained by those who appeal to this verse of scripture as the chief support of the death penalty.

If it be an express command of God, why was it not so considered in olden times? Many murders took place after this, and the murderers lived. Moses himself was a murderer under the old command, as it is called. David was a murderer, and many others. If this had been considered as the express law of God, why was not the blood of these murderers shed? If the world had acknowledged this the law of God, why have we no proof that it was executed? Why did not Christ say that this was the law of God? He roiterates the law of God? He roiterates the law of God as revealed to the ancients, but we hear nothing of this. Probably this passage was particularly designed to show the great sanctity of human life, and to declare this troth, that violent, bloody men expose themselves to suffer from deeds of violence and blood. It bears the same character as those words of Christ, 'All they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword.' This passage is just as delarative as the other. Why not take these words literally and declarative, as men would wish to have the others, then it would be seen that Christ did not utter the truth; for we all know, that all who take the sword do not perish with the sword. In this case, common sense gets the mastery of men's prajudices, and they say, these words of Christ must be the declaration of a general truth; that is, that men who go to war, must meet with the consequences of war. But it is said, with great assurance by some, that this ancient writing must be a law of God, between the collection of their period of the deed in his brain. They lett him hanging to the ree, and appeal the many of the meed of justice which would be dealt out to war. But it is said, with great assurance by some, if read of the adventure on their return; and no them. The young men concealed not the deed, but coolly told of the adventure on their return; and no notice was taken of it. They have, however, never been down the river since, but it is not the fear of punishment from the civil power for taking the life of a fellow-being for a pecuniary injury, that defers them: it is an apprehension of the fearful revenge which some of the desperate companions of the murdered counterfeiter may seek to inflict, which restrains them.

INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIETY. It is a comfortable doctrine to be sure, that individuals are the victims, society the culprit; and when we can catch society, perhaps we can reform it. But society is only the aggregate of individuals, after all; social sins are are only the aggregate of individual bad customs. How society can be responsible, therefore, and individuals not, we profess ourselves unable to understand. It is like saying that all the grains of sand

in a heap are white, but the heap itself is black.

To us it seems that the first step in reforming society must be taken by reforming individuals. Good governments, good laws, good social organization, good churches, must be the result of pure-minded men and women, not the cause. Undoubtedly there men and women, not the cause. Uncontrelly there is truth in these demands for new organization and customs. But let us begin at the beginning always. The beginning is in the reform of the individual soul; after that we may reform society. But do not let us suppose that by putting into an association a number of mean, cowardly, and selfish individuals, we can produce a healthy society.—Ch. World.

The Public Debt of Mexico is estimated at 82,000,000 dollars, and bears annual interest of \$4,000,000. The actual income from all sources of revenue is about \$13,000,000, and the annual expenditures of the government are a little over this sum.

Transcendentalism as follows.—It is as clear as mud 'Incomprehensibilityosityivityalityationmentaessism!'

It is expected to pass the General Assembly of Rhode Island at the next session.

Five thousand fadies of Cincinati have petitione the councils of that city against licensing any taverna or grog sliops.

Fortunes .- It is said that the late Mr. Upshur has left a fortune of \$50,000, and Mr. Gilmer one of A Bad Sign.—On Tuesday, the House of Represen-tatives, in Congress, refused to suspend the rules to receive a resolution granting the use of the Hall to

the Congressional Temperance Society. Samuel S. Gardiner, Esq , brother to Hon. David

Gardiner, who was killed on board of the steamship of war, Princeton, was married in New-York on the same day the awful catastrophe occurred on board that A well known brick-maker of Philadelphia, is no completing an order for thirty thousand superiopressed bricks, for a gentleman of London.

Miss Farley, the editress of the Lowell Offering, snys:—'I should judge that about seventy of the mill girls have written for the Offering since its com-

Steamboats belonging to Cincianati — The number of steamers owned in Cincinnati, on the 1st of January, 1844, was 58; their aggregate tonuage, 11,324; their cost, \$888,042.

There participated in the trade of that port during the year 1843, 188 other boats, having an aggregate carrying canacity of 28,367 tons.

carrying capacity of 28,267 tons. There are one hundred and ninety-one officers i the United States Navy from Virginia. Nearly one sixth of the whole nu

Suicide .- The Westfield (Muss.) Messenger says,

Mr. Lake Drury cut his throat in that place 8th inst. because his son was about to ma 8th inst. b Longevity and Pedestrianism.-On Saturday Mr

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